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No. 51,970—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

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SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd June.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4895	A. Swinton	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7358	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4090	E. Street	4th Aug.
M.L. SOBRAON	7210	L. M. Wilmer	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
M.L. VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th "
* ORIENTAL	6251	J. F. Jephson	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	14th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* ORIENTAL	6251	J. F. Jephson	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st May, 1900.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
I.R. ERATOR	C. Klansberger	1,119	1st Oct., 1900.
I.R. ERATRIX	C. Nicolich	1,119	1st Nov., 1900.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE..... Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,110	27th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Olson	4,235	15th July, 1900.
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	15th Aug., 1900.

* She will not call at Kurrachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Tripcovich	4,000	5th June, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 18th June 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,235	Rogliano	30th Aug., 1900.

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FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 26th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 28th June, calling at Kurrachee Gwadar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohamorah and Basrah, to the foregoing or any order, weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 8th July.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 7th July.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 23rd June.

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ELASTIC BANDAGE, 2 1-2 inch wide, per yard	0	12
COTTON WOOL ABSORBENT, neatly wrapped in cartons, 1 oz.	0	4
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COTTON WOOL ABSORBENT, neatly wrapped in cartons, 4 ozs. each	0	12
MUSTARD LEAVES, "National," on fine cotton cloth, 3 leaves in tin box	0	6
ADHESIVE PLASTER. The Leicester on fine flesh-coloured Cambric, per 1-2 yard tin	0	6
BELLADONNA POROUS PLASTERS, 7 1-2 by 5 inch	0	6
PLASTER of PARIS BANDAGES, 3 inches	1	4
PLASTER of PARIS BANDAGES, 2 inches	0	14
Ribbon Plaster, self-adhesive, St. Dalmas, 3-4 inch wide, per roll	0	10
Ribbon Plaster, self-adhesive, St. Dalmas, 1-2 inch wide, per roll	0	8

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To Lovers of Art.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,500,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

Established in 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT MOTO-PICTOROSCOPE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, AT 9 P.M.

Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.

THE LATEST ELECTRICAL NOVELTY.

Some of the most WONDERFUL ELECTRICAL FILMS have been brought out, and will be exhibited to the delight and wonderment of the Public of Bombay,—there being nearly a hundred of them.

AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE,

FALKLAND ROAD.

THE ANCHOR LINE, S. S. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 22nd June, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FOR NERAL, KHANDALA AND LANAULI CANCELLED.

THE DOWN and UP LANAULI SPECIAL TRAINS will not run on SATURDAY, the 23rd, and MONDAY, the 25th June 1900, and until further notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 20th of June, 1900.

NOW READY,

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12

Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15

Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Messrs. ANTON JUJEMARI MATRA, PAVLO JUJEMARI MATRA, PHILIP JUJEMARI MAIRA, BRAZIL JUJEMARI MAIRA, and ANDRIN, daughter of JUJEMARI MATRA, have contracted TO SELL Property hereunder described.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any estate, right, title or interest to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, lien, trust or otherwise, are hereby required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at his office, Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and all claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situated at Bandora in Taluka Salsette, Thana, containing by admeasurement 889 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana as a part of Survey No. 76, Pot No. 6 and bounded on the North by the property of Ellis Patel, on the East by the property of Monerbai, widow of Motabhai Banajrjee, and on the South and West by the property of Booming Jao Anton Ghosal—Dated this 22nd day of June 1900.

PESTONJEE K. MOTIWALA,
Purchasers' Vakil.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICE of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the URGENCY MEETING of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 25th June, 1900, at 3 p.m.

From the Honourable Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E.—

1. That this Corporation feels bound respectfully to protest against the abrupt manner in which Government have been pleased to stop the loan of the services of Col. Weir, Health Officer, without giving sufficient time to fill the vacancy in the manner contemplated by the Corporation and approved by Government.

2. That pending the settlement of the appointment by the Corporation under the provisions of Section 75 of the Municipal Act, Mr. J. Leask, be appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily on a monthly salary of Rs. 1,200.

3. That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to issue advertisements inviting applications for the Post of Health Officer, describing therein the new legislation as to remuneration which is in contemplation and which will shortly be carried out.

4. That a Committee be appointed composed of members (to be named at the meeting) to go through the applications and report thereon to the Corporation without loss of time.

5. That in parting with Col. Weir, the Corporation desires to put on record their recognition of his long and arduous services extending over a period of 27 years and that they wish him success and prosperity in his future career.

L. W. MICHAEL,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. DEVIDAS HURIVULBHDAS, the mortgagee, has with the consent of BAI KHATOOBAI, widow of the KAZI FATEH MAHOMED bin KAZI NOOR MAHOMED POROBUNDARI, the Mortgagor, contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client HAJI SABOO SEEDICK. All persons having any claims thereto by way of inheritance sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any and such claim will be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground whereof the Trustees of the Cathedral of Nossa Senhora de Esperance are the Fazendars together with the messuage tenement's or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Kambekar Street, or Don Tod Street, alias Don Tod 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Munjid Street, without the Fort, and in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the Sub-Registration District of Mandvi and now in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 264 square yards, be the same a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Fazendars in the name of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porobundari assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2697, and Street Nos. 261-265, and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the house of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property belonging jointly to the heirs of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porobundari, and on the South by the house of Ayadanee Khabo Nurce on the West by the Kambekar Street, or Don Tad Street, alias Don Tod 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Munjid Street, which said hereditaments and premises have for some time past been and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1900.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Solicitor's

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF A COACH FACTORY NEAR CHIRA BAZAAR, OPPOSITE TO DR. LISBOA'S HOUSE.

Under instructions Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th June, 1900, at 3 p.m., a Coach Factory, the property of the late Mr. Palonjee Eduljee, Coach Builder, near the Chira Bazar, opposite to Dr. Lisboa's house, consisting of a new brougham, new shigram, skeletons of broughams, boat-shaped phaeton, shigram, landau, with all the implements and tools of the coach factory and blacksmith's shop.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from Rao Saheb Narayan Raghunath, the Receiver, appointed by the Consent Decretal Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 23rd February, 1899 in Suit No. 221 of 1893, wherein Benabai, wife of K shaw Vinayak is the plaintiff, and Krishnarao Ranchandra and others are the defendants the undersigned will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable properties in four lots on the following days :—

Lot No. 2 will be sold at 4-30 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of July, 1900, on the premises in the Agiary Road.

Lot No. 3 will be sold at 1-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July, 1900, on the premises on the Naigaum Road.

Lot No. 4 will be sold at 4-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 16th day of July, 1900, at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned in Meadows Street.

Lot No 1 will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, Jambulwady, Dhobitalao Breach Candy Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

Firstly.—All those two pieces or parcels of Pension and Tax land or ground situate in the Jambulwady Lane, Dhobitalo, Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 810 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 21-21 and 21, new Nos. 159, 160, and 170, old Survey Nos. 13-1214, 13-1211, 11 and 1214, new Survey Nos. 28-29-28, together with the tenements, messuages, and dwelling-house and stables standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2153 and 2164, and Street Nos. 2-3 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Muljee Jetha, on or towards the west by the properties belonging to the estate of Sasharam Lakshmanji on or towards the north by the property of Dadaji Bhawan Prabhakar, and on or towards the south by the said Jambulwady Lane, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Receiver Rao Sahib Narayan Raghunath.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate on the Dadyseth Agiary Road, outside the Fort, and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 491 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1149 new No. 1165, and Survey No. 1-31 and new Survey No. 319, together with the messuages, tenement or a shed standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 2151 and new Nos. 2161 and 163 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Fanaswadi 2nd Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Ganpatrao Chintoba, on or towards the north by the property of A. B. Harve and on or towards the south by the said Agiary Road, and which said premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver, Rao Sahib Narayan Raghunath.

Thirdly.—All those pieces or parcels, partly Government and partly Thoka lands or grounds, situate at Naigaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 14,701 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under the old No. 76, new No. 116-66, new Survey No. 2-31, together with a bungalow standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 1888-89, 90, and 92, and Street Nos. 262, 263, and 264, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Rustomjee Framjee Cama, and partly by the property of Manherjee Bomanjee Pantakhi, on or towards a little more or less, registered in the Books of the Fazendars in the name of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porobundari, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B Ward No. 2697, and Street Nos. 261-265, and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the house of Khoja Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property belonging jointly to the heirs of the said Kazi Fateh Mahomed bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porobundari, and on the South by the house of Ayadanee Khabo Nurce on the West by the Kambekar Street, or Don Tad Street, alias Don Tod 1st Row, otherwise called Gora Moholla Munjid Street, which said hereditaments and premises have for some time past been and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1900.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Purchaser's Solicitor's

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd June, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SOUVENIR SILVER TEA SPOON of BOMBAY.—Memento of the City of Bombay. The handle carries the Municipal Coat of Arms, cased in dozens, half dozens and quarter dozens, and can be had singly without cases.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! WATERPROOFS!!!—Rollabl-Qualitee, Navy Inverness Waterproof Cloaks, Rs. 23. Drab Venetian Rainproof Coats, Rs. 55. Silk Umbrellas, from 10 8. A-QUITH & LORD. (Opposite Clock Tower), Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Russel Cambridge's furniture, piano, lady's and gent's bicycles, &c., at Pochhadevi Road, Dehur, in the compound of Bombay Dye Works, to be SOLD on SUNDAY, 24th instant.

CLOUDY WEATHER is the best for Oil and Portraiture. Produce softer results and is colonial and comfortable. This will be proved by granting a sitting for your Portrait in RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—252 STEEL GIRDERS and FISH PLATES, 17 -1 by 6 3-4, about 75 lbs. to the foot State offer to Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co., No. 19, Meadow Street, on or before the 30th instant, after which date the Articles will be withdrawn from sale.

SEND for our SALE CATALOGUE, supplied post free, for Articles offered at prices never known in India during July, at SHROFF BROS.

TO BE LET.—PREMISES suitable for a SHOP in Allen Building, Hornby Row. Apply S. J. TELLERY and Co., on the same premises.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—Room suitable for Barrister or Pleader opposite the High Court, from 1st June Rent Rs. 35. Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Komp and Co., Ltd., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

WANTED a L. M. & S., as Chief MEDICAL OFFICER in a Native State of Kathiawar, Salary of rupees 125 per month. Apply to N. M., care of this paper.

FLAT.—WANTED by the end of September small Flat, Colaba Causeway, Sea View or neighbourhood. Address stating rent,—"G.," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MUSICAL ORNAMENTAL LIQUOR SETS, complete with 8 glasses and 2 decanters playing 2 and 3 Tunes, Rs. 60 to Rs. 500.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Bail Mail Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poetsby W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestinas, Phœnix, Intonas, Artistes, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrion, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 15; Half-yearly Rs. 8; Quarterly Rs. 5 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
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"KEATING'S POWDER."

KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,
KILLS, BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
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The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
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"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption, Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge, —S. NORTON, 99 and 100, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

NOTES;

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUND POLICY,

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851,

TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,

AND

56 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

MERE, Wiltshire, near Gillingham, England, Principal: Mr. A. H. ANGROOVE, undertakes the entire CHARGE of BOYS from India, Egypt and the Colonies at inclusive Fees. Sons of Commissioned Officers in the Army and Navy at present in the School. Every comfort and attention to health. Delightfully situated. magnificent scenery. Prospectus on application.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ, કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 26th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamrind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1900, at 3 P.M., to transit the following business, viz :—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December 1899.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election and to confirm the appointment of Messrs. Lladhur Vaishdas and Bhugwandas Waljee as additional Directors.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Anandji Bhanjee as an Auditor in the place of Trikamdas Venilas resigned, and to appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. The transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By order of the Board of Directors,

મુલજી જેઠાની કું૦

i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th June, 1900.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 9th June to 23rd June, 1900, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of JOSEPH ARCHIBALD GUERIN, formerly of Belgaum, India, Deputy Collector but late of Norton Fetzwarren and Elm Grove, Taunton in the County of Somerset, England, European, deceased, who died on 11 Elm Grove Taunton aforesaid on or about the 17th day of August 1898, and Letters of Administration of an authenticated copy of whose will were on the 12th day of August 1899, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW, one of the duly constituted Attorneys of GEORGE DAVEY SYMONDS, the sole surviving Executor named in the said Will (for his use and benefit and limited until he the said George Davey Symonds shall obtain Probate of the said will to be granted to him from this Court) to have effect throughout the whole of British India, are required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW on his behalf at their office No. 31, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their Names and Addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 31st day of July, 1900, as after that date the said William Garrod Mayhew as Attorney of the said George Davey Symonds will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased then in his hands according to the directions in the said Will contained, having regard only to the claims of which the said Attorney (Administrator) shall then have notice as aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 18th day of May, 1900.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY and DUNLOP,
Administrator's Solicitors.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date the per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the per Ships' Manifests, and the same period, as far back as 1890 and 1897, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows :—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great antiapoplectic (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), aperient (*slow purgative*), digestive and antispasmodic (*against convulsions qualities*. Refreshes and strengthens the nervous and tired brain marvellously and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters :—

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto *Meritur qui non utitur*.

Extract from the *Gazette Medicale*.

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M. D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

Dr. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

Dr. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 24m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 8-31m., 8-3a. Low water, 1-31m., 2-26a.
Deccan Banking Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 3 p.m.
Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Company Tamarind Lane, 3 p.m.

CRICKET.

Jackal Club vs. Bombay Gymkhana.
Ordinance Department vs. B. V. A.
Anglo-Indian A. C. vs. B. E. S. School.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water, 9-32m., 9-5a. Low water, 2-30m., 3-19a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan, per extra s. s. Mukea Maru, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p. m., on Monday, the 25th instant.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—A meeting of the Students' Brotherhood will be held in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaum, on Sunday, at 8-15 a.m., when the Honorable Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar will read Dennyson's "In Memoriam" and Mr. N. G. Welthker will read "Lubbock's Uses of Life with the Students."

ASSAULT ON A PARSI.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Jamseji Pestonji Icbaporia *alias* Jamsoo Ustad, was charged by Rustomji Sorabji Patel, a Parsi cook, residing in Fort, with assault. Mr. Mir Ann Ali, barrister-at-law, with Mr. B. F. Dastur, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, defended the accused. Accused was identified by a jail official as the person who had been convicted on eight previous occasions for rowdiness and other misconduct. The accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Mr. A. T. Howlette, manager of Messrs. Carion and Co., charged Edward Hosie with the theft of a pair of shoes, valued at Rs. 14-3, belonging to the establishment. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, prosecuted; while Mr. Quadros, pleader, defended the accused. The magistrate acquitted the accused for want of sufficient evidence. There was another case in which Mr. Howlette charged Antone Rozario, another employe of the Company, with the theft of two leather straps, but with the permission of the court Mr. Sealy withdrew the charge, and the man was discharged.

ROBBING A SLEEPING MAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Bala Kushaba, an old offender, was charged by Constable Hayter, before Mr W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a cotton bundee, containing three silver buttons, of the value of Rs. 3, belonging to Chandbhoy Babanbhoy, a cart-driver. On Wednesday night, complainant was lying asleep on the footpath, at Bellasis Road, when the accused came there and removed the bundee from under his head. Complainant awoke and found his bundee missing, and saw the accused running away. He gave chase and a policeman arrested the thief about a hundred yards away from the footpath. The prisoner being an old offender was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE TABLES TURNED.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hunsworth charged a Goanese, named Francis Martin, with stealing a parrot, valued at Rs. 5, belonging to one Alexander Fernandez. Complainant, in his evidence, said that he kept a tailor's shop, at Curry Road, Parel. He missed the parrot about a fortnight ago. He made enquiries and ascertained that the parrot had been stolen by the accused, and that the latter had presented it to a woman, named Gunnibai, at Parbhadevi Road. The evidence for the defence proved that complainant had given the bird to the accused, who had presented it to the woman, in the presence of the complainant. The charge was consequently found to be false. The magistrate discharged the accused and fined complainant, Rs. 50, for preferring a false complaint against him. The whole of the amount of the fine was ordered to be given to the accused as compensation.

BURGLARY AT MANDVIE.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, four persons, named Sawlia Dagdoo, Dasrath Satwa, Peera Mohtdin, and Gowardhan Shamji, respectively, were charged before Mr. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the first three with theft and the fourth accused with knowingly receiving stolen property. The evidence adduced by the prosecution pointed to the fact that, on the night of the 1st instant, a grain merchant, having his shop, in Kazi Syed Street, locked his place as usual and went home. When he came to open his shop on the following morning he found that it had been broken into during the night and that three sacks of grain had been stolen. The accused had effected an entrance by making a hole in the wall from the sweeper's gully. The matter was reported to the police, who traced the offenders to a house in Jacobs Circle. The first three accused admitted having sold the stolen property to the fourth accused for Rs. 10. His Worship convicted all the accused, and sentenced the first two men to six months' each, the third to three months' and the fourth to four months' rigorous imprisonment. The first four accused had one previous conviction against them.

A SANCTION FOR PROSECUTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Kotwal, pleader, appeared to support an application made by his clients, Moglai Bapulal, Chunilal Amratlal, and Chotalal Bhoglal for sanction to prosecute Bapulal Javershbai. Mr. Shapurji B. Spencer, pleader, appeared to oppose it. The three applicants were tried before Mr. Slater, on the 22nd ultimo, on a charge of robbing the respondent of a purse containing Rs. 2-4, but they were discharged, as the charge having been found to be a false one. The present application was made with a view of prosecuting Bapulal for preferring a false charge. Mr. Spencer contended that no opportunity was given to his client for calling all his witnesses, and that sanction should not be granted except for a public purpose. Mr. Kazi said the real reason for the complaint made by Bapulal was a caste-dispute in which he got worsted by the other side. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was not the fact that the accused had no opportunity of calling all his witnesses. His worship granted the sanction asked for as regarded the charge against Moglal, but with regard to the other two applicants he could not entertain the application, as there was not sufficient evidence to show that they were actually arrested by the police on the charge of theft.

MOTO-PICTOROSCOPE.—As will be seen from an advertisement in the usual column, Mr. Nacroji Dhunjibhoy Gorwala, the proprietor of the Bombay Theatre, Falkland Road, will give an exhibition of some of the most wonderful living pictures, this evening, under the distinguished patronage of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., who has signified his intention of being present on this occasion. Last Wednesday the exhibition was under the patronage of the Honourable Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. After the conclusion of the first part of the programme, Dr. Dinshaw Gadiali, who has studied the science in its various branches, both in England and in America (which countries he has twice visited for the purpose) stepped forward and, addressing the patron of the performance, explained in detail how the interesting pictures were produced and under the influence of electric agency were moved about in a perfectly life-like style. The effect was most strikingly impressed on the mind of the audience. Dr. Bhalchandra thanked Dr. Dinshaw Gadiali for the graceful manner in which allusion was made to his presence and patronage, and to the public services he had rendered in various directions, for which he had received the honourable title of knighthood at the hands of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. There were no fewer than forty-five pictures, besides an equal number of other views, and all of which not only excited the wonder of the audience, but also afforded them immense amusement. Sir Bhalchandra was garlanded by Dr. Gadiali before leaving the premises. Three cheers were given by the audience on his quitting the theatre.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

SHAKING DOWN LEAVES FROM A TREE.

IMPERATRIX VS. RAJARAM WALAD SADU.

This was a reference by Mr. G. Jabcb, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the proceedings of Captain [illegible]. Edwardes, cantonment magistrate, Ahmednagar, who, in April last, convicted the accused, defacing trees on cantonment public and fined him one rupee with the alternative of simple imprisonment for one day. Mr. Jacob said accussed had been convicted of an offence under section 66 (a) (ii) of the Cantonment Code. The evidence showed that the accused had shaken down the leaves from a roadside tree to feed his cattle. The recorded plea of guilty could be taken only as having an admission of these facts. As this act obviously did not amount to "defacing" the tree within the meaning of the Section, Mr. Jacob submitted that the conviction should be set aside, that the accused should be acquitted, and the fine be refunded.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the Sessions Judge, set aside the conviction and directed the fine to be refunded.

ALLEGED ILLICIT SALE OF MILK.

IMPERATRIX VS. NARAYEN WALAD SIDRAM.

This was another reference by Mr. G. Jacob, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the proceedings of Captain S. M. Edwards, cantonment magistrate Ahmednagar, who, in March last, convicted the accused of abetting the offence of carrying on a trade without a license from the cantonment authority and fined him Rs. 10 with the alternative of 5 days' simple imprisonment. Mr. Jacob remarked he was of opinion that the conviction and sentence should be set aside. The magistrate had entirely failed to comply with the provisions of Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and had given no reason whatever for his conviction. The evidence failed to disclose the commission of any such offence as that of which the accused had been convicted, according to the evidence, the accused sold some milk which he got out of a brass chatty from another man, to a private soldier, but there was no indication that this other man was within the description in clause (c) or (e) of Section 107, or that he was carrying on his trade without a license. The accused appeared to have been employed under the Regimental dairyman, and to have broken some rule of his, for which there was nothing to indicate that he was legally liable to any penalty.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by Mr. Jacob reversed the conviction and sentence and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded.

ALLEGED GAMBLING AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday afternoon before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Hall-Way and Inspector Walker charged Joosub Haji Ali, Hossan Haji Aboo, and Abdool Rahiman Saaikh Lalmahomed with keeping a gaming-house at Bhendy Bazaar, and twenty-two other persons, including eleven Mahomedans and an equal number of Hindus, with gambling therein on the 8th instant. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; Mr. Spencer and Mr. Oliviera, pleaders, appeared for accused No. 1; Mr. F. Sorabji Udyarkhan, barrister-at-law, for accused Nos. 2 and 3; Mr. Velinkar, pleader, for Nos. 4 to 15; and Mr. Sealy for the rest of the accused with the exception of Nos. 16 and 24.

Mr. Smith said that before proceeding with the evidence he had to apply to the court, under Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to withdraw the charge against the accused Nos. 16 and 24. He also referred his Worship to Section 10 of the Bombay Gambling Act, etc. The ground for the application was that he had witnesses to say exactly what occurred and what the state of affairs was when the police came on the scene. But he could not submit any evidence or statement as to what occurred before the police entered the room, which he proposed to do through these two persons. He, therefore, applied that they might be discharged.

Mr. Spencer, in opposing the application, submitted that the only section under which the application could be made was Section 257 by which pardon was granted to a suspected person with a view of obtaining evidence supposed to be directly or indirectly connected with the offence under inquiry.

Mr. Talyarkhan and Mr. Velinker supported the contention put forward by Mr. Spencer.

The court ruled that Section 494 did apply to the present case and the application was a perfectly legitimate one. His worship accordingly discharged accused Nos. 16 and 24. Karim Haji Mahomed and Ibrahim Noorudin.

Rahim Haji Mahomed, examined by Mr. Smith, said he lived in New Kazi Mohulla. He had a shop at Mumbadevi, and did business in gold and silver goods. He used to visit Joosub's billiard-room, at Bhendy Bazaar, opposite to the Police Station. He was in the billiard-room on the 8th instant, at about 2-30 p.m. There were other persons besides himself, including ten or twelve of the accused, playing at the table with the balls. Witness produced the numbered marbles with which they played. All the accused were in the room. There was no game for the game and no skill was required to play it. They called it a game of *goli* (marbles). In the basket shown to him there were sixteen marbles, which with the exception of one (No. 9) bore serial numbers. At the commencement of a game a man put the *gotis* in the basket and after shaking it up distributed the *gotis* one each to the players round the table. The stakes were placed in front of each. After paying a fee of two annas to the table lord each player was entitled to bid. The accused Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were partners in the business. On the afternoon in question the basket was in charge of the first accused. They lost or gained according to the number on the *gotis*. Any player could stake as often and as high as he liked, provided his stakes were accepted by other players. Those who had lower numbers lost the stakes. Immediately after the stakes were settled a fresh game was started and another deal began. When the number of players was less than sixteen, the rest of the *gotis* remained in the basket, and were not drawn out. Even the spectators, who did not actually take part in the game, could stake. The minimum sum of money staked on a *goti* was one rupee, and he knew of instances in which sums of Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 had been staked. The billiard-table had skittle pools marked on it, but skittle-pool was not played on it. The game of skittle could only be played by cues. At about 3-30 p.m. the game was interrupted by the sudden entrance of Superintendent Holdway and other officers. Mr. Holdway said, Ichara ralied and up). The accused No. 1 was then dealing out the *gotis*, and as soon as he saw Mr. Holdway he threw the basket on the table. The accused Nos. 4 and 5 were sitting on chairs at the table. Witness was on the other side of the table during the game. The accused No. 1 was standing at the opposite and distributing *gotis*. Witness had been visiting this room six or eight weeks before the 8th instant. They usually played this game, but whenever a police officer put in his appearance they began to play some other game. He had lost all his money he could borrow money from the landlord on credit or on pledge of valuables. On the 8th instant the fee of two annas was taken by the accused, and Sidik Dawood, the accused No. 16, took charge of the money. Since then persons who did not pay the fee. The play generally commenced at 1 p. m., and continued till midnight or till the following morning. The fees charged to the players came to from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 in a day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer, witness said he traded in his own name and kept books of account. Witness knew that in playing the game he was gambling. He liked it and could not leave it as he was addicted to the habit. He attempted to relinquish it, but in vain. Since then he had been persuaded to take to gambling. Hoosen Haji Abba, the second accused, had rented this billiard-room in his own name only. Witness went to the Commissioner of Police on account of this gambling matter. That was one month before the raid. He went to him of his own accord and disclosed to him all he knew of the game. He did this for his own good, because he had been ruined by this kind of gambling. He had borrowed largely, but was able to pay off his debts. He had lost in this billiard-room to the tune of Rs. 3,000.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till this afternoon.

ABKARI AT KOLHAPUR.

THE working of the abkari system in the British territories and in the Native States, which had been smoothly followed prior to the outbreak of plague, famine and cholera, has been much disturbed of late by these visitations. The British Government have seen sufficient reasons, where the farmers have suffered losses owing to these causes, to give fair concessions to them, and to treat them with equity and justice. But the Native States treat clients in a different manner when they find their farmers not keeping up the payments of the stipulated instalments as the contractors are unable to sell their liquor as they are bound to do by their agreement. We have known cases wherein the farmers of the local government were allowed to reduce the amount of their minimum guarantee when it was ascertained that they had suffered losses by the short sales of their spirits. But we have heard of a recent case in which the abkari contractors of the Kolhapur State have been obliged to suspend their operations. The contractors are Parsi gentlemen, who have undertaken such work both from the British Government and Native Durbars, and have faithfully performed their compacts, have done good service to the Kolhapur State by detecting and suppressing illicit distillation, which is so rife throughout the districts of his Highness the Maharaja. We believe the Kolhapur Durbar would be consulting its own interests in dealing out to its abkari contractors the same measure of relief as has been received by farmers in British districts in view of the unprecedented difficulties created by plague and famine in the Bombay Presidency. It may even be questioned whether the Kolhapur Durbar do not owe it to farmers of position and probity to allow even a larger margin of remission in the present case, when we consider the extraordinary severe nature of the restrictions imposed upon the movements of the people in connection with the plague administration of the State, and the exceptionally unfavourable effect which they produced upon sales of liquor—a result which the contractors could not in any justice be called upon to atone for from their own pocket. It is well known that the abkari affairs of Kolhapur have been for a considerable time in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state, and when no respectable farmers could be found to undertake the farm, the present contractors were especially invited to accept and conduct the same. During the time they have been doing this work, they have shown an aptitude for establishing order and organization which could not but do lasting good to the permanent interests of the State revenue and which merited a far more liberal reward at the hands of his Highness than he has meted out to him. It is to be trusted his Highness the Maharaja will treat his abkari contractors on the same enlightened and liberal line of policy as the British Government are pursuing in the treatment of the farmers in their territory who may be similarly situated.

THE SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

THE PRIZE LISTS.

The following is the prize lists of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition opening on August 13th.—

Viceroy's Gold Medal, for the best picture painted in India.

Lady Curzon's Prize of Rs. 50, for the best four Indian Photographs.

Lieutenant Govenor's Prize of Rs. 150, for the best Oil Picture.

The Society's Prize of Rs. 100, for the second best Oil Picture.

The Commander-in-Chief's 1st Gold Medal open to Commissioned Officers in the Army for the best Oil Water Colour or Monochrome; 2nd Prize Rs. 50, for Soldiers only. Picture in any style.

The Society's Prize of Rs. 150, for the best Water Colour.

Sir A. Trevor's Prize of Rs. 100, for the best three Water Colours from Nature.

The Society's 2nd Prize of Rs. 100, for a Water Colour.

Lady Mackworth Young's Prize of Rs. 100 for the best Picture by a Lady which wins no other prize.

General Sir E. Collen's Children's Prizes of Rs. 25, Rs. 15, and Rs. 10, also Rs. 50 for the best Drawing or Painting by the Native Army. In the event of this prize not being awarded the Rs. 50 will be given to best Oil or Water Colour of a Military subject which wins no other prize.

Mr. Rivaz's Prize of Rs. 100, for the best Monochrome, or Black and White.

Mr. Raleigh's Prize of Rs. 100, for the best Sketch or Painting of Simla Scenery.

The Society's Prize of Rs. 75, for a Portrait or Figure Picture in Oils; 75 for a Figure Picture in Water Colours.;

Messrs. Cotton and Morris's Prize of Rs. 50 for an Original Picture of Animal Life in Water Colour or Oils.

Mr. Upcott's Prize of Rs. 50, for the best Single Photograph.

Messrs. Kellner & Co.'s Prize of Rs. 50, for Oil or Water Colour, Fruit, Flower, or Still Life subject.

Major Carson's Consolation Prize of Rs. 50, for the best Picture not awarded a prize.

Sir E. Low's Prizes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 25, for the best piece of native Wood Carving for house furniture or decoration.

The value of these prizes are somewhat lessened by the fact that the winners are supposed to pay for the silver and bronze medals out of the money.

The Society's Prizes of Rs. 70 and Rs. 30, for Pictures of any style, open to Native Artists only.

It does not appear to have been noticed, observes the "Globe," that between the Chinese ruffian known as the "Boxer" and our enemy the "Boer" there is only a letter's difference, and that is x—the unknown quantity.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PRETORIA OCCUPIED.

HARD FIGHTING OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL.

ROBERTS'S TROOPS ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED.

DISASTER TO IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

NEARLY 500 SURRENDER.

(Compiled from the Mail Papers of June 1 to June 8.)

PRETORIA was occupied by the troops under Lord Roberts's command on Tuesday. The official entry was made at two o'clock the same day.

In a despatch sent on Monday evening Lord Roberts reports that his troops advancing from Johannesburg dislodged the enemy from both flanks of the six miles Spruit on Monday morning, pursued them for a mile, and again drove them from a strong position. The enemy were driven back towards Pretoria.

In a brief despatch received on Wednesday Lord Roberts describes his official entry into the Transvaal capital, and states that his reception was more cordial than he expected. Up to the time of going to Press no news had reached us of the release of any large number of British prisoners, though it is reported that about a thousand of them have been removed by the Boers.

Lord Roberts reports that the 13th Battalion of Yeomanry were captured near Lindley on May 31. Lord Methuen made a forced march from the direction of Heilbron, and fought and defeated the Boers, but without being able to rescue the prisoners, whose number is not given.

No news of importance has been received this week from Natal.

General Baden-Powell has left Mafeking, and has joined General Hunter at Lichtenburg.

ROBERTS IN JOHANNESBURG.

UNION JACK HOISTED OVER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The following telegram was received at the War Office on the 31st ult. from Lord Roberts:—

Johannesburg, May 31, (5-5 p.m.)

May 31 (2-0 p.m.)—Her Majesty's troops are now in possession of Johannesburg, and the British flag floats over the Government buildings.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatches to the Secretary of State for War:—

Johannesburg, June 1, 8-30 a.m.

May 31.—The occupation of Johannesburg passed off quite satisfactorily to-day, thanks to the excellent arrangements made by Dr. Krause, the Transvaal commandant here, and order prevailed throughout the town.

Dr. Krause met me at the entrance to Johannesburg, and rode by my side to the Government Offices, where he introduced me to some heads of the several departments, all of whom acceded to my request that they would continue to carry on their respective duties until they could be relieved of them.

Johannesburg is very empty, but a good crowd of people had assembled in the main square by the time the British flag was being hoisted.

The Royal salute and three cheers for the Queen were then given.

At the end of the ceremony the 11th and 7th Division marched past with the Naval Brigade, the heavy artillery, and two brigade divisions of Royal Field Artillery.

Ian Hamilton's column and the cavalry division and mounted infantry were too far away to take part in the ceremony.

The troops looked very workmanlike, and evidently took keen interest in the proceedings.

The 14th (Wevall's) Brigade has been left in Johannesburg to preserve order, while the remainder of the force are encamped north of the town on the Pretoria Road.

Standard Camp, June 21-15 p.m.—All quiet here last night. Shops are being opened, and there seems to be a general feeling of relief at our peaceful occupation of the town.

CREUSOT GUN AND 100 BOERS CAPTURED.

Orange Grove, June 2, 2-25 p.m.

June 1.—Johannesbug has been quiet since our occupation, and the people are coming forward in numbers to give up their arms and ponies. Very few guns were left in the fort—only one 6.3 in. m. l. Howitzer, made at Woolwich in 1878, and two 65mm. Krupps.

On May 30, the Queenslanders captured a Creusot gun and waggon, eleven waggons of military stores and ammunition.

Commandant Bothe, of Zoutpansberg, and his field cornet, with about 100 other prisoners were taken on the Rustenburg road at Johannesburg. Some of the latter belonged to the foreign contingents and Irish Brigade.

ROBERTS'S ENTRY INTO JOHANNESBURG.

OCCUPATION CEREMONY.

Reuter's special service correspondent with Lord Roberts, in a telegram from Johannesburg, dated Friday last, gives an account of the entry of the British troops into Johannesburg the previous day. The correspondent says:—Up to the time of going to Press no news had reached us of the release of any large number of British prisoners, though it is reported that about a thousand of them have been removed by the Boers.

Roberts arrived at Johannesburg at 10 o'clock. Lord Roberts with his staff moved from the camp, followed by the Guards and Stevenson's Brigade. Preparations on a large scale had been made to welcome the Commander-in-Chief. The space round the Court House was crowded, and the balconies of the buildings were filled with ladies. From the flagstaff in front of the Court House the Vierkleur was still flying.

About ten o'clock distant cheers announced the approach of the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Roberts then appeared, and acknowledged the cheers of the crowd. When he and his staff arrived in front of the Court House the people became almost unmanageable, trying to break through the cordon of troops in order to obtain a closer view. Amid the cheers and hurrahs of the crowd the Vierkleur was pulled down, and could be distinguished. The women were even more demonstrative than the men. They waved their handkerchiefs and pressed forward against the horses' flanks to see the Boer chiefs salute the victorious British commander.

The officials then came forward, and Lord Roberts, having dismounted, led the way to a room inside the Court House. There he made a short speech, formally accepting the surrender of the town and requesting all officials to continue in the discharge of their functions until further arrangements had been concluded. In this the officials acquiesced. These formalities over, Lord Roberts left the building and remounted his charger.

The next ceremony was the hauling down of the Transvaal flag. More than one spectator among the burghers standing round appeared touched to the heart when the Vierkleur was lowered. But the nondescript population cheered repeatedly at the downfall of the flag which many among them formerly professed to cherish.

General Pole-Carew then arrived at the head of the Guards. At the same moment the Flag worked by Lady Roberts was hoisted, and the fifes played the National Anthem. When the music ceased a great roar of cheering and shouting went up.

While the National Anthem was being played a tall Free Stater, an artillerist, refused to remove his hat, and a fellow-spectator, a small, stunted man, attempted to pull it off, whereon a British soldier standing near pushed the aggressor away, saying: "Leave him alone. He fought for his flag. You fight for none."

Then followed one of the finest displays ever made by a British Army, the whole of General Pole-Carew's and General Tucker's divisions marching past. The force camped to the north of the town.

Lord Roberts took up his quarters in a small inn with the sign "Orange Grove." Early in the evening, soon after Lord Roberts reached his quarters, one of the officers of his staff approached him in order to discuss a matter of importance. He found the field-marshal with one of the Innkeeper's little children on his knee trying to teach the little to trace the letters of the alphabet with a pencil. When the officer entered the room Lord Roberts looked up with a smile and said: "Don't come now; can't you see I'm busy?"

The "Times" correspondent referring to the march of General Pole-Carew's Division, followed by General Tucker's Division, through the town to their camp three miles to the north, says:—They made a wonderful spectacle, these battle-stained soldiers in the streets of a modern city with ladies on the balconies throwing down tobacco and sweets to them as they passed. Far into the night the great army filed through in the stern panoply of war, looking weird and fantastic in the electrically-lighted streets. Once again it was an orderly occupation, though such English as remained were wild with excitement.

The "Daily Telegraphs" correspondent says that amongst other spectators were over two thousand of our recent enemies including many Irish and other foreign mercenaries who had remained to surrender their arms.

Much police work was necessary, and they have apprehended many bad characters; but credit is due to Dr. Krause and the other Boer officials for saving property from the threatened looting by the mercenaries. Even the notorious Jan Kock attempted to head a party who endeavoured to levy blackmail or to dynamite the mines, but General Botha had him arrested, thus stopping the movement. Many other arrests have been made, including Irish and British deserters. Major Dane, of the Grenadier Guards, has been appointed Acting Chief of Police, and Colonel Mackenzie Governor of the town. Most of the shops were closed and barricaded long before our arrival, but business is already being resumed in the town and the mines.

Mr. Whiston Churchill cycled through Johannesburgh the night before it surrendered. In a telegram to the "Morning Post" he says that the few armed burghers in the streets were too busy to question a stray passer-by. Among the prisoners captured by General Ian Hamilton is Commandant Botha, not the General, but the leader of the Zoutpansberg commando, and also a burgher who was present at my capture in November. I had a long talk with both men, who are most intelligent fellows, and have fought bravely throughout the war. These men, who are a good type of Boer, spoke without any bitterness, and seemed prepared to acquiesce in British rule.

GENERAL FRENCH NORTH OF JOHANNESBURG.

TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

The War Office on Saturday issued the following despatch, received from Lord Roberts:—

Johannesburg, May 31, 9-40 a. m.—French's report of his operations during the 28th and 29th reached me at 8-0 a. m. to-day.

He was opposed throughout his march, but managed to drive off the enemy from the strong positions they successively held with very little loss, and is now holding the place which I have directed him to do north of Johannesburg.

Two officers were wounded; two men killed and 27 wounded.

THE ADVANCE TO JOHANNESBURG.

Some interesting details concerning the advance of the British troops on Johannesburg are given by the correspondent of the "Times" in a despatch from Germiston dated Tuesday. The fact that General French and General Hamilton found the position to the west of Johannesburg too strong to be readily forced, did not deter Lord Roberts from attempting his bold attack on the Transvaal central railway communications east of Johannesburg, which attack he successfully carried out on Tuesday.

Colonel Henry, with the 8th Mounted Infantry, left Klip River at daybreak with orders to seize Elandsfontein Junction at all costs. They were supported on the right by the 3rd Cavalry Brigade, whose orders were to make a wider covering detour east of Boksburg, Pole-Carew's and Tucker's infantry divisions following the line, the former leading, as fast as possible.

It will be seen (says the correspondent) that this move took us far to the east of Johannesburg, in a direct line for Pretoria and outflanking the enemy's defensible positions. The advance guard arrived at the Natal line junction just in time to fire into the last train conveying half of the Heidelberg commando from Volkrust to the north. A few minutes after they had passed our demolition party destroyed the line.

The enemy, however, were in position, on some ridges which bound the road south with one heavy gun, three field guns, and one automatic gun. Sections of the Mounted Infantry, which were sent forward as a frontal containing force, were heavily shelled. Owing to a mishap to the bridge at Klip River there was no artillery to support them. Meanwhile, having secured the Natal communication, the Mounted Infantry worked round to secure the main objective—the Pretoria communication. This meant the isolation of the forces still confronting our extreme left advance.

At mid-day they topped a rise above Boksburg. The whole Rand lay before us, great rolling downs similar to the Sussex Downs, only desecrated by a forest of smoke stacks and ungainly evidences of the great industry which, indirectly, is responsible for our coming. The firing slackened, and we waited with bated breath for the series of explosions promised. Nothing took place, and we subsequently learnt that an edict had arrived from Pretoria to protect all private property on the Rand.

THE CASUALTIES IN IAN HAMILTON'S FIGHT.

The War Office has issued a list of casulties in Ian Hamiltons's fight at Florida on May 29. It gives 20 killed and about 130 wounded. Captain John Meyrick, 1st Gordon Highlanders, was the only officer killed. The wounded include Captain G. W. Barclay, City Imperial Volunteers (severe gunshot wound in neck); 1st. Battalion Gordon Highlanders Captain E. G. Cameron (severe wounded left upper arm, right upper arm, fractured both ankles); Lieut. Colonel Burney (slight but high flesh); Captain P. S. Allen (slight both knees flesh); Captain J. H. Buchanan, Volunteer Company, Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant J. L. McKinnan, Lieutenant H. Forbes, Volunteer Company Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant J. L. Benson, attached Company Gordon Highlanders; Lieutenant H. W. Fife, 2nd Duke of Cornwall Light Infantry; Lieutenant T. Lister, 10th Hussars.

"GAY GOES THE GORDON TO THE FIGHT."

ANOTHER GALLANT CHARGE.

In the "Morning Post" Mr. Winston Churchill describes Ian Hamilton's fight at Florida, near Elandsfontein Junction, on May 29. Mr. Churchill, by the way, gives the date as May 30). General Hamilton (he says) advanced, according to orders, and found General French still obstructed by a part of the enemy's advanced position. General Hamilton, being unable to move further owing to the scarcity of supplies, resolved to attack forthwith. General French, with the cavalry division and Broadwood's command, lent by General Bruce Hamilton, co-operated on the left.

During the morning the artillery on both sides fired heavily, but at mid-day, while the infantry were gaining the positions for the attack, there was a strange lull. At two o'clock General Hamilton launched his whole force on the enemy.

General Smith-Dorrien, commanding the infantry division, directed the actual attack, the 21st Brigade being on the left and the 19th on the right. The ground favoured the enemy, and the grass slopes terminating in rocky kopjes seemed to threaten heavy loss; but the attack was well conceived, and the advance of General Bruce Hamilton on the left and French beyond him materially weakened the Boers opposed to the British right.

The City Imperial Volunteers, who were the leading battalion of the left attack, were sharply engaged, but moving forward with great dash and vigour they pressed the enemy hard, and drove him from all his positions in advance of the main ridges.

On the right the fighting was more severe. The Gordon Highlanders strongly attacked a kopje, and in spite of the terrible fire, which caused heavy losses, carried it at the point of the bayonet with their customary devotion. The Boers fought stoutly, and managed to save their gun, but the whole of their position fell into the hands of the British, and the enemy were driven back towards the main ridge of the range.

Night closed in while the musketry and cannonade continued, and the stubborn combatants fought on for nearly an hour by the glare of the burning veldt, which the shells had set on fire. The Boers suffered heavily in their retreat, and our troops bivouacked on the captured ground.

General Hamilton spoke a few words to the Gordon Highlanders, "the regiment my father commanded and I was born in," and told them that all Scotland would ring with the tale of their deeds.

There is no doubt that they are the finest regiment in the world. Their unfaltering advance across the naked plain on a concealed enemy in spite of frontal and enfilading fire, were spotted the ground on all sides of the battle, their irresistible charging direction as the attack closed, and their fine charge with the bayonet constitute their latest feat of arms the equal of Elands Laagte or Dargai.

THE PENALTY OF IMPETUOSITY.

The "Standard's" correspondent, describing the same incident, says:—The left of the 21st Brigade was to move round with a view of turning the Western extensions of the ridges facing the Gordon Highlanders, refusing the kopjes further to the West, and out of musketry range, which would be turned by General French's Cavalry. The advance was made in widely extended order, with 30 paces between each man, and 250 between each line. The Gordons were told that the ridges were strongly held by the enemy, and that they were to advance at the quick until they came within rifle range, and then to exercise extreme caution.

The movement began shortly before three o'clock, but owing, apparently, to a misunderstanding, General Bruce Hamilton sent the City Volunteers towards the Western kopjes, and the advance had to be delayed until a fresh order had set matters right. On the other hand, the Gordon Highlanders, with characteristic impetuosity, advanced more quickly than was intended. The terrific fire to which they were soon exposed hardly checked them an instant; they rushed to the first ridge, and hellographed back that it was in their hands. Something had to be done to restrain them, and General Smith-Dorrien galloped forward, left his Staff behind, and rode into the firing line, a mark for every Boer sharpshooter, in order to check the Gordons' further advance until the left had been brought up.

In the meantime, the City Volunteers and the Cameron Highlanders moved to the right, and advanced under a hot fire. The Sussex men were also sent up to join the firing line, and the 82nd Battery moved to the front, and opened with telling effect. The left was very shortly in a position to enfilade the enemy, and the further ridges held by them were speedily cleared.

THE ADVANCE ON PRETORIA.

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Six Miles Spruit, June 4, 8-40 p.m.—We started this morning at day-break and marched about ten miles to the Six Miles Spruit, both banks of which were occupied by the enemy.

Henry and Ross's Mounted Infantry, with the West Somerset, Dorset, Bedford, and Sussex companies of Yeomanry, quickly dislodged them from the south bank, and pursued them for nearly a mile when they found themselves under a heavy fire from guns which the Boers placed on a well concealed and commanding position.

Our heavy guns (Naval and Royal Artillery), which had purposely been placed in the front part of the column, were hurried on to the assistance of the Mounted Infantry as fast as the oxen and mules could travel over the great rolling hills by which Pretoria is surrounded.

The guns supported by Stephenson's Brigade of Pole-Carew's Division, and after firing a few rounds drove the enemy out of their positions.

The Boers then attempted to turn our left flank. In this they were again foiled by the Mounted Infantry and Yeomanry, supported by Maxwell's Brigade of Tucker's Division.

As, however, they still kept pressing to our left rear, I sent word to Ian Hamilton, who was advancing three miles to our left, to incline towards us and fill up the gap between the two columns. This finally checked the enemy, who were driven back towards Pretoria.

I hoped we should have been able to follow them, but the days are now very short in this part of the world, and after nearly twelve hours' marching and fighting we have had to bivouac on the ground gained during the day.

The Guards' Brigade is quite near to the most southern of the five forts by which Pretoria is defended, and less than four miles from the town.

French, with the 3rd and 4th Cavalry Brigade, and Hutton's Mounted Infantry, is to the north of Pretoria. Broadwood's Brigade is between French and Ian Hamilton's column, and Gordon is watching the right flank of the main force not far from the railway bridge, at Irene Station, which has been destroyed by the enemy.

Our casualties are, I hope, very few.

PRETORIA OCCUPIED BY LORD ROBERTS.

At a quarter to one on Tuesday the War Office issued he following telegram received from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria, June 5, 11.40 a.m.—We are now in possession of Pretoria. The official entry will be made at two o'clock this afternoon.

HEARTY RECEPTION.

The War Office on Wednesday received the following despatch from Lord Roberts:—

Pretoria, June 5 5-35 p. m.—The occupation of the town passed off most satisfactorily, and the British flag is now hoisted on the top of the Government offices.

The troops met with a much more enthusiastic reception than I anticipated. The 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards lined the square when the marchpast took place.

Owing to their having to be on duty at some distance round the town, very few cavalry or mounted infantry were able to take part in the ceremony. Several of our officers who have been prisoners were amongst the onlookers.

SURRENDER NEGOTIATIONS.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War;—

Pretoria, June 5, 12.55 p.m.—Just before dark yesterday the enemy were beaten back from nearly all the positions they had been holding, and Ian Hamilton's Mounted Infantry followed them up to within two thousand yards of Pretoria, through which they retreated hastily.

De Lisle then sent an officer with a flag of truce into the town demanding its surrender in my name a Shortly before midnight I was awoke by two officials of the South African Republic, Mr. Sandberg, military secretary to Commandant-Generl. Botha, and a general officer of the Boer Army who brought me a letter from Botha proposing an armistice for the purpose of settling terms of surrender.

I replied that I would gladly meet the Commandan-General the next morning, but that I was not prepared to discuss any terms, as the surrender of the town must be unconditional, I received for a reply by daybreak, as I had ordered the troops to march on the town as soon as it was light.

In his reply Botha told me that he had decided not to defend Pretoria,

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Are the best protection to the Eyes from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the Tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the Heat of the Day.

They are invaluable for Preventing Inflammation of the Eyes and Irritative Fever.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CAUTION.

THE PUBLIC are WARNED against PURCHASING LOCKS from the Market Shops, as many have been cheated by the dealers in common Locks under the name of FALSE CHUBB, &c., ; and that the GENUINE CHUBB'S LOCKS could be had from the Undersigned (Sole Agent).

Any person or persons finding any spurious Locks or imitations, may bring them to the Undersigned, who will not only Reward the finder, but will PROSECUTE such dealers.

Common tin boxes painted entirely in black with yellow stripes do not mean in the least degree to be CHUBB'S, which might tend the buyers to purchase simply because they are offered very cheap. It is therefore advisable to PURCHASE CHUBB'S GENUINE articles such as

SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, &c., from the CHUBB'S AGENT.

All Letters, as well as orders will be promptly attended to and despatched with great care.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,

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TERMS FROM 7-6 PER DAY,
Two Guineas per week.

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DECORATE YOUR HOUSES!

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Quotations on application for Delivery to any Railway Station in India.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

2 3-4 per cent Consols.....£100 15-16 —1-32
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 xd unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan...£107 —1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities..£93 3-4—1-16
Bar Silver in London .....27 13-16 plus 1-16
do in New York .....60 5-8 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris 25·12—1-2
do on New York .....4·86 5-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England....3 per cent, unchanged
do Short London Bills...2 5-8 per cent, plus 1-8
do Indian Bank Bills...3 per cent, plus 1-8
Amount withdrawn from Bank of England £3,25,000.

Bills on Madras Rs. 3,50,000 at 1s. 4d.

The Bank of England's reserve is 44 per cent. of its liabilities.

ARRIVALS.—Woolleigh, Ile de la Reunion.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been quiet but steady throughout the week, but very little has been done with the exception of Tuesday, when one Bank came out as a seller of Bank Demand for ready, and up to the end of July at 1s. 4d. and was able to place a considerable amount at the rate. Yesterday the market shewed early signs of stiffening, while there were only two probable buyers of Credits at 1s. 4 5-32d., a very small amount being placed when the rate rose to 1s. 4 3-16d. all round with Bank Demand at 1s. 4d. and very little doing with the rate for Credits at 1s. 4 5-32d. Merchants seem able to work but the extra 1s. 32d. apparently kills business. Bank Telegraphic at 1s. 4d. for ready but especially for forward, is eagerly sought after day after day and a large amount would very easily be taken, but Banks are inexorable, and will not sell over 1s. 3 31-32d. though there is a rumour that it was given to-day, probably against bills at 1s. 4 3 16d.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
3 do Francs	1·70
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 193 1-2
Hongkong do	Rs. 143 1-2
Japan do	Rs. 143 1-2

THE MONSOON about which we wrote last week that there was every indication of the early arrival almost seems further off than ever from Bombay, the wind instead of blowing steadily from the south, south-west, has been blowing more or less strong during the past week from the west and north-west, and until it veers round to its proper quarter it is hopeless to expect our rains, and the anxiety regarding them is daily growing greater all over the country. From to-day's weather chart we notice the wind has veered round and with a much higher temperature we may perhaps see our rains between now and the 27th.

MONEY.—The market is decidedly easy with the Bank of Bombay cash balance up 22 lacks at the beginning of the week and a reduction of one per cent, from five per cent to four per cent, in the Bank's rate of interest bringing it on a level with that of the Bank of Bengal, the latter's cash balance rising 17 lacks on the week.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been subjected to considerable fluctuations since last writing when the rate was Rs. 95-12, but early in the week as high as Rs. 96-4 was touched, since when the market has been steadily on the decline touching the low rate of Rs. 95-8 until to-day when the rate opening at Rs. 95-10 closes 4 as. higher at Rs. 95-14. The ease in the money market and the fact that the Government of India are not going to give themselves away over this new loan by declaring a minimum rate beforehand both tend to a better feeling in the market.

The surplus amount of paper for the coming settlement has been partly absorbed by London and Calcutta, and partly by Investors, and as there is very little left no difficulty will be found in financing in such an easy money market as we have at present.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The share market during the week under report may be called weak and the shares of the different companies and chiefly of Mills have come on the market for sale at the best rate through the impatience of the holders owing to the long delayed absence of rain. Speculative shares have in this week experienced a great fall. Petit's had declined about Rs. 125 to 1,635xd., but as we close have improved to 1,650xd.

Bank of Bombay shares have dropped to 1,270 at which rate there were sellers.

It is heard with great satisfaction that Mr. J. M. Dick, managing partner of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. replaces Mr. J. L. Symons, as a director on the board of the Bank of Bombay.

Commercials have changed hands at 60.

Press shares have been quiet with very little business passing in them. A few small transactions have been reported in Indians at 137, Moffusil's at 370, Berar's at 480 and Volkarts at 975. Colaba Land Mill shares have dropped to 320, a drop of about Rs. 60, and are neglected at the rate. Port Canning's are very steady and business has passed in them from Rs. 500 to 505. In miscellaneous Companies Bombay-Burma shares have changed hands at 6,625 while new issues have declined to 1,690, at which rate they are quiet.

Badham Pile shares are quiet at 138xd., Kemp's are steady at 365, while Treacher's have changed hands at 965xd. Telephones are quiet at 27 1-4d. while Thacker's are in demand at 157.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway shares are steady at 635, while Tapti Valley are weak at 477 1-2.

MILL.—Mill shares are dull and drooping but a good commencement of the monsoon is likely to improve all first class securities. Alliance shares have dropped to 180. China's and Currimbhoy's with few transactions have declined to 430 and 660. David's have changed hands at 290 and Empress and Imperial's at 275 and 175 respectively, a large number of Howard's have changed hands at 530, Hindustan, Western and Indian Manufacturing are quiet at 270 250 and 425 respectively. Lakhmidas have dropped to 550, James Greaves have declined to 440, and there are sellers at the rate. Central India's have dropped from 1875 to 1830, while Swadeshi's have declined to 520, Morarjee and Sholapur's are quiet at 1,400 and 1,790 Queen's and Ripon's have dropped to 540 and 800, while Sassoon Alliance are weak at 260. On the whole the tone of the market is weak and is likely to remain so until we are assured of a good, though late, rainfall.

FREIGHTS.—In the early part of the week 13s. 9d. was done for Antwerp, and by the "Hansa" line 2000 tons were backed at 13s. 6d. for July. The Wilson liner "Lorenzo" was berthed with 3 parts cargo from Kurrachee, loading at Bombay and Kurrachee for Antwerp and Hull for July loading. Rates all round are firmer in anticipation of transports being required for the conveyance of Indian troops to China, five steamers are reported to-day, as taken up in Calcutta and rates close about 1s. higher than last week, say 14s. 5d. for Antwerp and Dunkirk, with 15s. for Hamburg.

COALS.—Almost nothing has been done during the week and the only sales we hear of are 200 tons Heilger's Boreea at Rs. 14-3, ready, ex steamer in harbour and a further sale of 300 at Rs. 13-8 besides which 2,000 tons Bird's Navigation were sold to the B. B. and C. Railway at Rs. 13-4 ex Dido shortly expected. Rates have been unduly depressed during the week but the market closes steady owing to the reduction in the boat hire from Rs. 45 per 100 tons to Rs. 8.

The following are the quotations :—

		Rs.
Singarini		14
Desbargar	Bengal	16
Muir's Navigation	,,	13
Jardine's	,,	13
Seebpore	,,	13 1-2

WHEAT.—The market has ruled firm during the week but only for speculation and local consumption. White Delhi, for June July, Rs. 5·5 and for August-September, Rs. 5·7·9. Arrivals 57,603.

GINGELLYSEED.—The market has been very steady throughout the week but little business has passed partly owing to absence of stuff and partly to sellers' high ideas. Yellow Hingunghat Rs. 50 sellers but no buyers, market closing steady but quiet. Arrival 5,211 cwts.

CASTORSEED.—The market is firm with a good demand at Rs. 39, but very few sellers owing to small stock and receipts. Arrivals 15,850 cwts.

LINSEED.—The market has been active at advancing rates, closing strong at Rs. 10-4 for bold and Rs. 10-2 to Rs. 10-3 for small grain. Stocks and receipts small. Arrivals 20·380 cwts.

RAPESEED.—Nothing has been done throughout the week and the market closes quiet at Rs. 7-7 for Brown and Rs. 7-13 for Yellow Cawnpore. Arrivals 6,175 cwts.

POPPYSEED is steady with a fair demand at Rs. 8-10 to Rs. 8-11. Arrivals 17,984 cwts.

London quotes Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 45s. 6d. June-July ; Antwerp, sellers firmer.

Brown Rapeseed 42s, June July ; Humburg, sellers firmer.

SKINS.—The sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand. Bombay 1d. lower. Light Madras 1d. to 2d. higher. Heavy 1d. to 2d. lower.

YELLOW METAL AND COPPER.—During the week there has been a slight improvement, and rates have advanced 4 annas in both Copper and Yellow metal owing to the fact that stocks are very light and European Houses have stopped selling at previous low rates, but we have no business to report.

PIECE GOODS.—There has been nothing whatever doing during the week, and, until our rains set, there is not likely to be any business. Prices in the bazaar in the absence of business are quite nominal, and the deliveries during the week have been trifling.

Current Quotations of Local made Piece Goods and Yarns on Friday, 22nd June, 1900—

PIECE GOODS.

MARKET :—Quiet.

	Inches.	Yards.	Weight in lbs.	Net rates per lb. as.ots.as.cts.
T Cloths	16 to 18	11 to 23	1 1-4 to 2 1-2	7·00 to 7·50
Do	24 to 31	20 to 24	4 to 7	6·75 to 7·50
Long Cloths	36 to 44	30 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Do	45 to 55	33 to 38	7 to 12	6·75 to 7·50
Domestics	18 to 27	30 to 66	8 to 16	6·75 to 7·50
Do	27 to 37	67 to 72	14 to 26	6·75 to 7·25
Chadders	35 to 54	4 to 6	2 to 3	6·50 to 7·00
Do	54 to 72	5 to 6	2 1-2 to 4	6·50 to 7·00
Plain Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	6·50 to 7·00
Red Bordered Dhoties	20 to 27	4 to 7	1-2 to 1 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Do	30 to 45	8 to 11	1 1-4 to 3 1-4	7·00 to 7·50
Dhoties with Fancy Borders	30 to 50	8 to 11	1 to 3	7·00 to 7·75
Sooti-Gray with coloured lines	24 to 38	24	3 to 6	7·50 to 8·00
Checks	24 to 27	24	5 to 8	8·00 to 9·00
Drills, Grey	24 to 27	40	8 to 13	6·50 to 7·00
Towells and Napkins (Different sizes)				7·00 to 7·50

YARN.

MARKET :—Quiet.

Twist	No.	6s Mule,	As. 4 1-8 to 4 1-4	per lb.
,,	,,	8s ,,	,, 4 1-4 ,, 4 1-2	,,
,,	,,	10s ,,	,, 4 1-2 ,, 4 3-4	,,
,,	,,	12s ,,	,, 4 5-8 ,, 4 7-8	,,
,,	,,	16s ,,	,, 5 ,, 5 1-4	,,
,,	,,	20s ,,	,, 5 1-4 ,, 5 1-2	,,
,,	,,	24s ,,	,, 6 ,, 6 1-4	,,
,,	,,	30s ,,	,, 6 3-4 ,, 6 7-8	,,
,,	,,	40s ,,	,, 7 1-4 ,, 7 1-2	,,

COTTON.—The market has been firm with an upward tendency during the past week and quotations have been advancing several Rupees per candy for practically all descriptions. The improvement in prices in New York and the rumours that the growing American crop has been delayed and damaged by excessive rain have tended to make holders very firm in their ideas, but on the other hand the serious news from China has made Mill buyers curtail their operations as much as possible and the turnover reported each day at Colaba has consequently been small. Exporters for Europe have purchased one or two lots, but, generally speaking, they are doing practically nothing while for Japan there is no enquiry whatever, a few orders to buy ready lots have been received from up-country dealers, due no doubt to the absence of rain causing anxiety and leading them to expect higher prices later on. Receipts for the week only amount to 6,000 bales or 2,000 bales less than during the corresponding week last year. The total to date is now in round figures 8,55,000 bales as against 19,20,000 bales same time last year. Shipments during the same time have been 374,000 bales or 515,000 bales behind last year's figures. Europe shows a falling off of Rs. 412,000, Japan 19,000, China Rs. 16,000 and coast Ports 85,0 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed cotton with the equivalents in sterling cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission, viz :—

	Per Candy.	Per lb
Bengal, Fine	197	4 1-32
do. F. G.	183	3 27-32
do. 15-25 March 1901	177	3 21-32
do. Good	183	3 3-4
Beletee, Fine	205	4 5-32
do. F. G.	199	4 1-16
Khandesh, F. G.	201	4 3-32
Oomra, F. G.	203	4 1-4
S. G. Dharwar, Good	229	4 15-32
Western's	208	4 1-4
do. Good 15-25 March 1901	203	4 7-32

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull. Manchester was dull. Total sales 12,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for exports 500 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 4-32d. plus 3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

June.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Dec.-Jan.	March-April.
5·2	4·03	4·43	4·23	4·21

plus 1-16 plus 6 64 plus 1-32 plus 1-32 plus 1-32

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	2,000 bales
Exports to Great Britain	nil
,, to Continent	2,000
Mid.-Uplands	9 3-16—1-32
Futures, month of August	—7
,, of December	—4

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years :—

Receipts,	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week	6,085	29,700	31,629
From 1st Jan. to 21st June	524,186	1,579,892	1,445,486
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent,			
For the week	3,046	12,717	12,506
From 1st Jan. to 21st June	81,122	458,337	365,190
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week	60	17,759	3,063
From 1st Jan. to 21st June	161,221	284,022	260,933

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under :—

	1899. cwts.	1898. cwts.	1897. cwts.
Wheat for the week	57,603	221,372	201,804
Do from 1st Jan. to 21st June	980,981	3,383,116	6,921,020
Linseed for the week	20,380	14,573	68,209
Do from 1st Jan. to 21st June	391,131	1,691,345	1,731,424
Rapeseed for the week	6,175	61,711	62,582
Do from 1st Jan. to 21st June	503,776	1,314,419	1,244,056
Gingelly for the week	5,211	4,032	11,076
Do from 1st Jan. to 21st June,	933,227	1,063,318	1,127,746

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	1899 cwts.	1898 cwts.	1897. cwts
Wheat for the week	.....	172,812	366,243
Do. 1st Jan. to 21st June	4	1,860,243	4,541,345
Linseed for the week	55,044	70,002	60,712
Do. 1st Jan. to 21st June	585,640	1,500,862	1,456,508
Rapeseed for the week	26,690	63,760	102,457
Do. 1st Jan. to 21st June	697,707	1,093,652	1,129,021
Gingellyseed for the week	2,001	2,173	27,663
Do. 1st Jan to 21st June	1,160,698	1,295,882	1,281,362

Receipts of various growths of Otton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Yesterday. Total Arrivals Receipts	Total for the week. Receipts for the week	Total to date (in Bales) since January 1st		October 1st	
	Cwts. Bales of 392 lbs.		1900.	1899.	1899.	1898.
Khandeish.	363 104	1601	64930	326162	103755	333623
Barsee and Nugur	.. ..	187	30251	105451	10331	111315
Berar	4 1	1231	74903	444251	126745	607741
Total Oomras	367 105	911	170091	875870	270031	1115179
Hingunghat	... ...	...	5507	8738	7698	11576
Dhollera	... ...	96	23695	269372	55371	303474
Broach	... ...	6	18693	119317	10976	121740
Compta & Dharwar	1452 415	2894	52912	73925	69033	90317
Westerns	... 688	1989	8196	201·9		1367
Bengals	310 88	1032	17716	237 plus	319231	248852
Sind	... ...	...	18160	6254	25997	6575
Persian	... ...	315	9687	161	11 102	229
American	... ...	116	14197	2133	18953	2875
Egyptian	... ...	...	7233	2759	10781	2559
Other Sorts	... ...	...	2339	19	3533	22
Total	21·9 608	6036	322188	1573892	835415	1922751

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Total Day's Receipts	Total Receipts for the week	Total Receipts since June 1900	Total Receipts for same period in 1899
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	750	57,603	980,081	3,380,116
Linseed	3,489	20,380	531,131	1,693,945
Rapeseed	870	6,175	508,776	1,314,419
Gingellyseed	317	5,211	933,227	1,033,318
Poppyseed	3,571	17,984	380,370	431,973
Groundnuts	424	1,198	32,535	127,613
Castorseed	3,257	15,850	230,954	591,722
Rice	34,912	382,377	8,633,891	1,853,921
Myrabollams	90	6,625	235 7 6	6 .. ..

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats dull.

Good Bhownugar 4 6-32.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 3-4
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £33,700,000. Increase £1,000,000 ; Public Deposits £3,100,000. Increase £300,000 ; Other Deposits £41,000,000, Increase £1,200 000 ; Other Securities £30,000,000, Increase £700,000 Notes and Gold £21,000,000, Increase £2000,000. The Bank's Reserve is 44 per cent, of the Liabilities.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

WALKER—FINLAY.—June 14, at All Saints', Boileaugunj, Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, Lieutenant Walter Blennerhassett Walker, Royal Artillery, to Margaret Edith Maud, eldest daughter of Dr W A Finlay, Trinity, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

WALSHE.—June 12, at Jullundur Cantonment, of heat apoplexy, Sergeant William H Walshe, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment (late of the Royal Irish Constabulary), Simla, by the Rev M C Sanders, Lieutenant Walter Blennerhassett Walker, Royal Artillery, to Margaret Edith Maud, eldest daughter of Dr W A Finlay, Trinity, Edinburgh.

DEATH.

WALSHE—June 12, at Jullundur Cantonment, of heat apoplexy, Sergeant William H Walshe, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment (late of the Royal Irish Constabulary), son of Mr Walshe, the Lismore Court House, Lismore, County Waterford, Ireland, aged about 33 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1900.

SINCE the revelations of the lamentable Dreyfus case, foreign and friendly nations have been inquiring, not wholly disinterestedly, whether the staff of the French Army is now any better than it was in 1870. In their case it may be said that the wish is father to the thought. But when Frenchmen of known patriotism suggest misgivings on the subject, they cannot be disposed of by that simple formula. The energetic and capable General de Gallifet took charge of the Ministry of War. He found it necessary to send several distinguished officers from the capital into the Provinces, and to place several members of the Supreme Council of War on the retired list, because age and infirmity disqualified them for the discharge of the duties of their position. The Minister was scandalised to find that officers on the staff had been carried away by excess of zeal to meet persons of questionable character in low cafes in the hope of obtaining information. Those guilty of that indiscretion were sent back to regimental duty. General Gallifet's last official act was to compulsorily retire an officer, Captain Fritsch, for attaching so much importance to certain letters in the War Office, that "he violated every duty in divulging them with a view to publicity." The denunciation of this delinquency by the War Minister, as a crime, and by the Prime Minister, as a felony, created such a tumult of violence in the Chamber that the General, a few days later, sent in his resignation, on the ground that recent illness rendered it impossible for him to endure such emotion. The first act of his successor at the War Office, General Andre, was to demand the authorization of the Cabinet to prosecute M. Urbain Gohier, for the publication of a wilful calumny on the Army. M. Gohier last year wrote a book, assailing the whole army system in the most unmeasured terms, and accused it of demoralising the youth of France. The author was prosecuted, and a Paris jury acquitted him. This is what he now says of the abuses which he affirms are rife among French staff officers :—"In times of war they sell our fortresses, armies, and provinces to the enemy, as they did formerly, and in times of peace they sell to foreign countries the secrets of our national defence, and to the Opposition the secrets of the Government. They sell Army contracts, Crosses of the Legion of Honour and documents of all sorts, and when they have no authentic documents they manufacture spurious ones. They are familiar with the handwriting and signature of every notable personage. Fritsch, the other day, handed a "dossier" to the "Eclair" for the consideration of a few bank notes, because he was naturally attracted to that home of forgers, ex-convicts, prison-warders and blackmailers. He would just as soon have gone to the "Cologne Gazette," the "Gaulois," or the "Standard," because the military profession is the school for treason, as it is the school for lying or robbery, or assassination." We are not called upon to pronounce any opinion on this vehement and venomous indictment of the whole staff of the French army, as the writer will have to answer for it in a court of law. But we may remark that if such a libel on the German staff were published by a Berlin journalist he would probably be run through the body by the sword of the first officer passing that way.

M. Gohier has no more respect for the Chamber of Deputies than for the French military staff. He denounces the order of the day, expressing "confidence in the devotion of the Army as a barefaced lie. It is a lying formula to speak of confidence in the devotion of the Army, whose Generals spend their time in plotting, whose staff is constantly occupied in manufacturing filthy police stories, and whose officers spit their contempt at the Republic and the President of the Republic, whom they treat as a Panamist pig. Confidence in the Army, in which treason and robbery is rife in all grades, confidence in the Army of Chouans, Kaisarlicks, and Jesuits, who prepare butchery abroad for our soldiers, and butchery at home for the citizens—in a word confidence in the professional Army which rises up against the Nation. What a shameless lie!" The concentrated hate of these denunciations shakes confidence in the impartiality of this accuser. It is different with the Report of the Commission on the War Budget of the present year drawn up by M. Camille Pelletan. This is a calm and exhaustive examination of the administration of the funds voted by Parliament for the French Army. It establishes, by evidence, the existence of a deplorable waste of money, of laxity of supervision and of a tendency on the part of the military authorities to hush up scandals by screening the offenders, who are dealt with departmentally. It is shown that officers of position have been compelled to retire from the service for bringing to light misappropriations and other offences. Clearly such a system encourages fraud by enabling peculators to escape the ordeal of public trial. Officers in the French army holding the higher appointments are more highly paid than those holding similar positions in the German, Austrian or Italian armies. They are paid less, however, than officers in high commands in the British service. What is more the higher and well-paid appointments are much more numerous than in other Continental armies. The captains and lieutenants in the French service are paid less than German officers of the same rank and their travelling and other allowances are also less. The French army, on the whole, costs twice as much as the German, but the funds are not laid out to the same advantage. The French are hard put to it to keep the numerical strength of their Army to anything approaching a level with that of their neighbours owing to the arrest in the growth of the French population. The regimental officers, not unnaturally, seek administrative appointments which have been multiplied out of all reason under the Republic. Under the Empire, twenty-three military officers were at the War Office in Paris, now they number 267. None of these officers have any hesitation in withdrawing men from the ranks as servants or workmen. Under the present system, the military factories in which soldiers from the ranks are employed as workmen, turn out, at heavy cost, everything required for military service, carts, harness, furniture, bicycles, which could all be bought in the open market for a lower price. What is even more remarkable is that the Army pays a good deal more for the commissariat than the market price. The whole supply is thrown into the hands of certain contractors by the minute and elaborate regulations issued by the Government with a view to guard against their manœuvres. The small traders cannot master the regulations, and, moreover, if any difficulty arises, the official decision is final, and they have no redress. They, therefore, refuse to have anything to do directly with the supplying of the Army. The contractor steps in. He makes large purchases below the market rate, and sells to the Government above that rate, for he must have his profit. The regulations give him no trouble, for he stands well with the officials. When a Government examiner refuses to pass bad stores, the probability is that some commissariat officer is in league with the contractor. M. Pelletan says that the worst that can happen to him in most cases is that he is sent to another district and may turn up later on with the Legion of Honour.

Every regiment receives a round sum out of which it has to pay its expenses. The State examination of accounts only takes place once in three years. The General Commanding a Brigade may have required certain things to be done to meet his personal fancies. If the examining officer object, he is told that he must arrange it somehow. Most of the infantry regiments get into debt, and the State has had to come to their assistance to the amount of £300,000 in six years. The abuse of the employment of soldiers for the private convenience of officers and in the military factories in doing work for which they are not fitted is carried so far that sometimes only forty-five men are with a battery, and out of a whole battalion only a single company is available for exercise. The military authorities have a rooted objection to bring to trial men known to have been guilty of fraud. The accuser if he refuse to be a party to the hushing up, or if he be an inferior who brings a charge against one higher in rank will find his career cut short. This is done under the mistaken idea that it is necessary to avoid scandal. The system is a premium on dishonesty, and scandals increase These things cannot be hidden, they get talked about and the administration of the Army is regarded as always lax and often worse. M. Pelletan relates what occurred in two artillery establishments, one at Vincennes, the other at Versailles. At each a non-commissioned officer was suspected of stealing government leather. The officer refused to believe the charge ; the books, when examined, were apparently correct, but it was found that in certain cases the amount of leather given out exceeded that received. The thieves had overdone the thing. One of the non-commissioned officers confessed, and both were placed before a court-martial. They were acquitted, so that no stigma might rest on the corps. A colonel with a distinguished record, and a major brought home charges of fraud against subordinate commissioned officers under their command. They established the facts. The colonel and the major were compelled to leave the army as a punishment for their indiscretion in hunting up scandals. It is clear that the French Army would be the better for a succession of straightforward and honest administrators like General Gallifet who knew how to bring officers of the highest rank to realise that every personal consideration must be subordinated to a sense of military duty.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. GASELEE, K.C.B., A.-D.-C., who commands the forces proceeding from India to China, has literally fought his way to the front. Born in 1844, the son of the Rev. John Gaselee, rector of Little Yeldham, Essex, he is another of the many distinguished soldiers, who have first seen the light in country parsonages. Educated at Felsted School and at Sandhurst he entered the 93rd Regiment in 1863, and immediately saw service in the second

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

REPORT FROM ADMIRAL BRUCE.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

Admiral Bruce telegraphs from Taku to-day, via Chefoo, that no communication has been received from Admiral Seymour for seven days, nor from Tientsin for five days.

The Allies hold the Taku forts and Tongku securely, and will advance to the relief of Tientsin, when their forces are of sufficient strength.

It is believed that constant fighting is going on round Tientsin.

Our garrison at Tientsin should be about 3,000 men.

A Proclamation issued by the Foreign Admirals, informs the Viceroys and other Chinese authorities that the Allies will only use armed force against the Boxers and those who oppose the march of the Allies to Pekin for the rescue of their fellow country men.

MORE BRITISH SHIPS FOR CHINA.

Her Majesty's cruisers Isis and Dido have been ordered to China.

[The Isis and Dido are second-class cruisers and sister-ships. They are of steel, sheathed and coppered, twin-screws, have two funnels and two military masts. Their length is 350 feet, beam 54 ft., mean draught 20 1-2 ft. The Isis has steamed 21·2 knots and the Dido 20·1 knots on forced draught. They are of 5,600 tons displacement. They have protected decks and a citadel of harveyed steel round the engines and 6in. conning towers. Their armament is five 6in., six 4·7in., eight 12 pr. quickfirers, besides the usual boat guns and Maxims and their torpedo eighteen-inch torpedo tubes. They carry a complement of 459 men each, and are, roughly speaking, very much of the same class as the present flagship in East Indian waters, H. M. S. Eclipse. Both ships were built in 1896, by the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company. The Dido was commissioned in May, 1898, for service in the Mediterranean under command of Captain George Neville. The Isis is at present out of commission and lying at Portsmouth.]

CHINESE BOMBARDING TIENTSIN.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Admiral Kempff telegraphs from Chefoo on the 21st that the Chinese are bombarding Tientsin and that a great part of the foreign concessions there has been destroyed.

A relief party is now *en route* for Tientsin.

A Reuter's despatch, dated Chefoo, 21st, says it is reported there that Tientsin has been bombarded for two days, and that the casualties among the foreigners amount to one hundred.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Chefoo to-day that Tientsin is being incessantly bombarded with heavy guns, and that the foreign concessions are nearly all burnt and the American Consulate destroyed.

The Russians are very hard-pressed at the railway stations.

The casualties are heavy.

Reinforcements are urgently needed.

UNCONFIRMED RUMOUR.

It is again rumoured that Admiral Seymour has been forced to return to Tientsin, but the rumour lacks confirmation.

No news has been received from Peking for fourteen days.

DISSENSIONS AT PEKING.

A *Times'* despatch from Shanghai says the native press asserts that serious dissensions exist among the Manchus at Peking, and that confusion reigns in the Palace.

The Dowager-Empress is said to be preparing for flight.

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS FOR CHINA.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

One thousand Blue-Jackets and a strong force of Marines have been ordered to China.

GENERAL GASELEE'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 21.

The deputation of General Gaselee to command the China Force causes an officiating vacancy in the Quarter-Master-Generalship at Army Head-quarters. As the Adjutant-Generalship is just now held by an officer of the British service, it would be in the ordinary course to appoint a Staff Corps officer to act for General Gaselee. Pending such appointment, Colonel Peacocke, the able Deputy Quarter-Master-General will, no doubt, officiate.

LATER.

General Gaselee leaves Simla next Monday and proceeds by the mail steamer to China, Colonel Peacocke officiates as Quarter-Master-General on his departure.

DEPARTURE OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The first of the China Force sails next Sunday, when the steamer Nerbudda leaves Calcutta with a wing of the 7th Bengal Infantry; the other wing following in the steamer Palamcotta on Monday. One wing of the 1st Sikhs sails in the steamer Nairung, the 28th's other wing following in the next vessel, ready. The 12th Field Battery sails in the steamer Itinda on the 1st proximo. The 1st Bengal Lancers sail in the steamer Uganda, Umta and Itama sailing on the 1st, 3rd and 5th of next. The exact sailing dates for the remaining vessels are not yet settled but the whole force will, probably, be despatched by the middle of next month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PROGRESS OF IAN HAMILTON'S COLUMN.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Pretoria, says that General Hamilton's column reached Springs on the 21st and is going to Heidelberg, where he joins General Buller who has reached Paardekop, thus opening up communication between Pretoria and Natal.

BADEN-POWELL AT RUSTENBERG.

General Baden-Powell has returned to Rustenberg and found the leading Boers very pacific.

SUSPENSION OF CONSTITUTION IN MADRID.

The Constitution has been suspended in Madrid owing to the refusal of the shopkeepers to pay taxes.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN AMERICA.

The Republican Convention has unanimously nominated Mr. McKinley as President, and Mr. Roosevelt as Vice-President.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive arrived at Queenborough to-day, in the Royal yacht, but was unable to land, being seriously ill with a sore throat. It is reported there are diptheritic symptoms.

A throat specialist has been summoned from London.

DEATH OF COUNT MURAVIEFF.

The death is announced of Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister.

[Count Muravieff comes of a family that has played a distinguished part in Russian history. He was born in 1845, and educated at the Poltana gymnasium and afterwards at Heidelberg. Entering the diplomatic service, he was appointed secretary to the Russian Embassy in Berlin in 1864, and afterwards went in a similar capacity to Stockholm, and Stuttgart. In 1869, he was again appointed to Berlin, and again to Stockholm in 1873. In 1874, he was made secretary at the Hague. He was, for some time, at Paris 1880 84, and in the latter year became Councillor of Embassy at Berlin. Promotion came in 1893, when he was made Minister to Denmark His name was mentioned at one time as that of the probable successor of Baron Mohrenheim at Paris, but a more important post was in store for him, and it was largely the high opinion of his abilities, entertained by the Dowager-Empress—that led to his appointment in January 1897, as the Czar's Minister for Foreign Affairs, in succession to Prince Lobanoff.]

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

At the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day, in introducing the Bill to extend the operation of the Gold Note Act for another two years, the Hon'ble Mr. Law explained that this prolongation was in fulfilment of the promise made last cold weather in the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Dawkins, the Act of 1898 expiring on the 20th proximo. This opportunity has been taken, he added, in introducing the Bill to obviate an inconvenience, which had arisen under the existing measure, which did not allow of gold in the currency reserve to be utilized for purchase of silver for the coinage of rupees even when such rupees were intended to be placed in the currency reserve. The Secretary of State, in consequence, had recently been obliged to provide other funds for the purpose, though this meant holding money twice over for the same object. The Bill, as now introduced, obviates this anomaly by permitting alike in India and London silver and rupees and gold to be held indifferently as security in currency reserves.

Other business transacted included reference of the Punjab Land Alienation Bill to a select committee, Sir Harnam Singh speaking at length against the measure, while the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, Sir Mackworth Young, and his Excellency the Viceroy spoke in answer. The Hon'ble Mr. Tupper also introduced a small Bill to increase fees for revenue cases before the Punjab Chief Court to amount in force previous to last year when it was reduced by an unintentional result of the wording used in the Punjab Courts Act. He explained in this connection that the total sum concerned was trifling, but that it was thought desirable to keep up the fee in order to discourage appeals in cases, where the applicant had no expectation of succeeding.

The Council then adjourned to-day week.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEFSHIP OF INDIA.

Nothing is known here of the rumoured appointment of Lord Kitchener to the Chiefship.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant McLaughlin, 22nd Bombay Infantry, joins the Malwa Bhil Corps, and Lieutenant Wallis, 21st Bombay Infantry, joins the Deoli Irregular Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bartholomeuz, I. M. S., Bombay, is granted extension of service to the end of February next.

Major Sandwith, 8th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Pension Pay Master, Southern Konkan, vice Pringle, on a year's leave.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JUNE 22.

The undermentioned Officers are posted as follows:—Captain Minogue, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to the Nagpur District; Captain Garraway, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to the Poona District.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Bombay Command Order No. 2227, of 20th April, posting Captain Stewart, on promotion from 37th to 72nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is hereby cancelled and that Officer has now been posted from 27th to 127th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, but is to remain for duty with the 27th Battery Royal Field Artillery, until receipt of orders from the Government of Indian, authorising his leaving India.

2nd-Lieutenant Pollard, No. 18 Company, Western Division, has been appointed to No. 2 Battery, Mountain Division, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The undermentioned Officers, on their first appointment, have been posted as follows:—To No. 26 Company Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery—2nd Lieutenant Guater and 2nd-Lieutenant Robertson Glasgow; to 1st Battery, Royal Field Artillery—2nd-Lieutenant Renny Tailyour; to 16th Battery R. F. A.—2nd-Lieutenant Bell. The last-named officer was placed under orders to embark for India about the 26th May and others will be sent out early next trooping season.

Under instructions received from Army Head-quarters, India, it is notified that Lieutenant-Colonel Boteler, Royal Field Artillery, commanding Royal Artillery at Mhow, temporarily, has been appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Lucknow, temporarily.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—4th Bombay Rifles—Lieutenant Mosse and 2nd-Lieutenant Mowbray.

The undermentioned Officers are granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under leave rules for Staff Corps, specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—Lieutenant Ridd, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd Bombay Rifles, for one year, pension service sixth year commenced 16th January; and Lieutenant Hay, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 29th Bombay Infantry, for one year, pension service ninth year commenced 24th July, 1899.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under leave rules for Staff Corps, leave to have effect in India from date of being struck off duty till date of sailing, specified period to count from date of leaving India:—Captain West, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, for six months, pension service, twelth year, commenced 8th June, 1900.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain Fleary, Royal Army Medical Corps, six months, on medical certificate, out of India; and 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Cabral, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, for 4 months, on medical certificate in India.

THE BHOR POLICE TORTURE CASE.

ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

The case against four policemen of the Bhor State for alleged torture to a villager was concluded before Mr. Snow, District Magistrate, to-day. All the accused were discharged.

THE POONA THEFT CASE.

Subedar Guzan Khan, of the Second Bombay Grenadiers, who was ordered to be retried by the District Magistrate in connection with the recent thefts in Poona, was discharged by Rao Bahadur Damodhar Mudliar. The special Cantonment Magistrate appealed against the order. Mr. Justice Fulton and Mr. Justice Crowe reversed the order on the 21st instant on the ground that the District Magistrate had no power to set aside orders of a special Magistrate, but could only order further enquiry. They also held that the wording of the order was not clear that the District Magistrate had or had not reversed the proceedings under Section 37 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Government resolution on which the retrial was based could not be tenable in the opinion of their lordships.

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE AT THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.

Lord Northcote, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, paid a visit to the Sassoon General Hospital this morning. His Excellency was received by Lieutenant-Colonel Greany, Civil Surgeon, and Surgeon-Captain Hooton, Assistant Civil Surgeon of Poona. After the introduction of the various members of the hospital staff, his Excellency inspected the hospital and the infectious wards and expressed that he was pleased with the hospital arrangement.

In the afternoon Lady Northcote, accompanied by Major Croly, R. A. M. C., also paid a visit to the hospital. Her ladyship visited the various wards, having a pleasant smile and few cheery words to all the patients—European and Natives. Afterwards her Excellency visited the nurses' quarters, expressing her warm satisfaction to the staff at the general arrangement of the hospital.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ross arrived here, from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macaulay arrived this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Franz Ferdinand, from Trieste, sailed from Karachi, for Bombay, on the afternoon of the 21st instant and is expected here on Saturday afternoon.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

THE OCCUPATION OF PRETORIA.

The welcome news of the occupation of Johannesburg created scarcely a ripple on the stream of London life; the still more joyful intelligence that the Transvaal capital had been entered by Lord Roberts's ever victorious army stirred us a little more but not much more. By us, I do not mean the ragtag and bobtail, who, when the shades of evening appeared, went down into the streets of the West End and made themselves a perfect nuisance by their blatant cries and horse-play. Not that Londoners were not heartily delighted at what Lord Salisbury in his felicitous telegram to Lord Roberts styled this crowning result of the illustrious Field Marshal's brilliant strategy and devotion of his gallant army. The psychology of this apparent change of sentiment, since the never-to-be-fogotten Mafeking Day, is, I think, accurately explained by a careful observer in the "Times." He says:—"The bloodless triumph of the relief of Mafeking was more to the people of London and stirred their imagination in a way which has not been possible during the advance into the Transvaal. It was not the case that the news from Pretoria was tamely received, but the feeling of intense satisfaction without excitement is not one that can be exhibited and displayed in the street. Londoners, no doubt, rejoiced with the people at the Antipodes and in the British colonies and dependencies all over the world, but the rejoicing was the reverse of delirious." The same writer contrasting the scenes of last Tuesday with those witnessed on receipt of the glad tidings from Mafekig says:—"The inmates of Bloomsbury lodging-houses did not assemble in public on their balconies and sing "God Save the Queen," and the German bands, though they harped ceaselessly upon the British national air, failed to reap the same harvest of prodigal silver and bronze. It is true that many people bought evening papers and stood reading them in the streets. On Mafeking night they read no newspapers, but bought instead the newsvendors' placards, printed in red, white, and blue, and pasted them in their windows or on their walls. Last night, indeed, the newspaper placards, sensitive to the fall of the barometer, devoted themselves with much impartiality to the war and the cricket scores, and Lord Roberts had to share the honours with those distinguished amateurs, Mr. Stoddart and Mr. Jessop, and even such a celebrity as Mr. McGahey." Even the Stock Exchange received the news without betraying any of the usual signs of its exuberant enthusiasm for the war. But if the Strand and Piccadilly were left mainly to "young people," who chiefly hailed from districts not included in Mayfair or Belgravia and London showed perfect composure, the Provinces let themselves go in a way that seemed to betoken a wish to make up for their failure to equal Metropolitan manifestations three weeks ago. From east and west, north and south, the accounts are all the same. The demonstrations throughout the country were far more remarkable than on the occasion of any previous victory in this war. If, as at St. Albans and Tunbridge Wells, the crowds made things unpleasant for alleged Pro-Boers and provided much work for the local glaziers, the Pro-Boers in certain districts of the Sister Isle had their revenge on the Loyalists. The only alloy in the good news is that by the failure of General French's endeavours to cut off the Transvaalers when they fled from the capital with their guns and their stores has postponed for a time the termination of the war—a termination that many expected would come when the Union Jack replaced the Vierkleur at the Raadzaal.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

"Will the Prince of Wales go to Paris?" That is one of the questions people are asking each other just now. A few days ago it was stated that Scotland Yard, the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Police, had received an intimation to the effect that his Royal Highness would shortly proceed to the French capital to visit the Exhibition, but to-day the statement is declared to be premature, and we are led to believe that the Prince is still undecided whether to go or remain away. Mr. Vincent J. Robinson, C.I.E., is known personally to some of the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" as a visitor to India a few years ago, and to others by name as honorary secretary of the Indian Section of the 1889 Exhibition in Paris. Mr. Robinson is one of a class of Englishmen, not I think so numerous as is generally supposed, who hold that the present Exhibition in the city of light and of caricatures should be boycotted by self-respecting subjects of her Majesty, and he has the courage of his convictions. Writing to the "Times" he says:—"I have been invited to serve on one of the juries in the Paris Exhibition with a variety of other facilities proposed to me. I have declined for reasons which appear to my intelligence to be equally powerful for the great mass of English people, and I, therefore, venture to ask a small space in your most influential columns to ventilate the matter. The attitude of the French Press—or of a very large section of it—is so hostile to England and to England's Queen, and it is so unreasoning, that it appears to me that public opinion in this country should be emphasized by an abstention on the part of individuals who are the component parts of it, to withhold their money payments not only to the Exhibition (an enormous kind of Bartholomew Fair intended to enrich Paris) but as far as may be, to Paris itself during the approaching summer." The President of the Republic yesterday spent about three hours in visiting the various foreign colonial sections of the Exhibition. I am able by the courtesy of a friend now in Paris to supplement the meagre accounts appearing in this morning's papers. In the absence of Mr. B. J. Rose, the admirable honorary secretary, the Indian Section was in charge of Mr. Ernest Benedict, a former officer of the D. P. W., and son of the distinguished musical composer. Near the entrance to the Indian pavilion the young women employed as waitresses in serving tea to visitors were drawn up and very neat they looked. Miss Schultz presented M. Loubet with a sample tin of tea which he graciously accepted. One of the native exhibitors offered the President a small alabaster plate which he also was pleased to accept "as a souvenir," but he declined, or appeared to decline a vase which an equally enterprising trader was desirous should adorn the Elysee palace. A rather unpleasant incident that occurred in connection with the President's tour of the foreign colonial sections is slurred over by M. de Blowitz and the other correspondents of London dailies, but is described with gusto by the French Press. "Colonel Jekyll, the English Commissioner, has" says the "Temps," "arranged a programme for the reception, according to which the President was to enter the English Sections and would cross the Canadian Section. When this programme was submitted to the Canadian delegates, Mr. Tarte, Canadian Minister of Public Works, objected to it, and declared that if the President did not come to Canada, which was distinct from the English possessions he would close all the doors of the Canadian Section. Mr. Tarte was successful in his opposition and the Canadians displayed evident gratification, and waited in full force at the door for M. Loubet's arrival. The Canadian band played the "Marseillaise" with such good-will that they forgot to keep time"—I am afraid from what I hear that that spirited composition was similarly maltreated on the piano in the Indian Section—"and cries of 'Vive Loubet,' 'Vive la Republique' burst forth and were caught up on all sides, filling the gardens of the Trocadero with their echoes. Mr. Tarte took leave of the President, shouting 'Vive la France!'" By saying if he did say that Canada is "distinct from the English possessions" I suppose Mr. Tarte meant that as a self-governing colony—I beg Sir Wilfrid Laurier's pardon—nation she was entitled on such an occasion to take precedence of India which though styled an Empire is, it seems, in Colonial eyes only a mere "possession"; of Ceylon which is only a Crown Colony and of WesternAustralia which as yet has not set up a claim like the Dominion to be regarded as a full-fledged nation. In some quarters Colonel Jekyll's action in consenting to alter his programme is considered weak, but that is not the universal opinion, and India can hardly feel slighted seeing how little her Government has done to secure that she should be adequately represented on the banks of the Seine. But it was a strong order to threaten "to close all the doors of the Canadian Section" if the President was not piloted there before seeing anything else. As a French Canadian and as a Minister who adopted an independent position at the outbreak of the Transvaal war Mr. Tarte may, perhaps, be said by some to have been actuated by race feeling, but I do not think that such an accusation would be fair. His loyalty to the British Crown as exemplified by the admirable speech he made at a meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts a few weeks ago is entirely above suspicion.

"ENGLAND" VS. "BRITAIN."

The somewhat ridiculous controversy as to the use of the word England as a description of the whole of the United Kingdom has again been raised by the egregious Reverend David Macrae, who has written to the Poet Laureate, protesting against the latter's employment of the terms "England" and "English" instead of "Britain" and "British" or "Briton" in a poem which, it seems, he has written on the relief of Mafeking. The existence of such a poem must, I fear, have previously not been very widely known, but let that pass. The "Times" being, I suppose, hard up for subjects in the Whitsuntide recess devotes a full leader to the correspondence that has passed between the perferrid Scotsman and the Royal bard who, although another Queen's Birthday has come and gone, still remains plain Mr. Alfred Austin, all the knighthoods having, sad to relate, all gone elsewhere. One of the points made by the "Times" is rather neat. When from the masthead of the Victory there fluttered forth the last signal of Nelson, "England expects that every man will do his duty," did the greatest of our captains intend that Englishmen alone, and not Scotsmen and Irishmen too, should be addressed in a name for which all were ready to give their lives? Could he have said "Britain" with the same propriety and force, and could he have said "The United Kingdom" with any force or propriety at all? When Browning sang "Here and here did England help me, how can I help England?" did he ignore the help which each of the three kingdoms has had from the other two, and did he aspire to help only one of them in return? Many also must agree with the concluding remarks of the leader writer:—"The pity of it is that the offence is quite involuntary and, indeed, purely imaginary. No man who uses England as a national name ever thinks of it as bounded by the Tweed, the Solway, and the Irish Channel. He thinks of it as including, not Scotland and Ireland only, but every land where the national flag flies and the national name has been illustrated by Englishmen, Scotsmen, and Irishmen working in common for the common welfare of all. If Scotsmen can't so think of it surely they convict themselves of a pitiful lack of imagination, a contempt for established usage unworthy of so lettered a people, and a deplorable disposition to take offence where none can possibly be meant." The appearance of the correspondence columns of the "Times" and other papers shows that the topic is one that interests a good many people. Amongst the controversialists has been your predecessor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., whose letter in Thursday's "Times" is so good that it has almost rehabilitated him in the eyes of those steady-going politicians who had been alarmed by his Parliamentary attitude of late and regarded him in a political sense as a lost mind. As "a Scotsman, proud of his Scottish birth, but educated in England, married to an English wife, and having travelled and lived a good deal abroad," Mr. Maclean "never reads, without a feeling of amusement, the protests raised from time to time by his stay-at-home countrymen north of the Tweed against the common practice of styling the inhabitants of this island Englishmen." Mr. Macrae seems to be anxious that we should call ourselves Britons, but Mr. Maclean asks him, in all seriousness, if he ever heard of any human being who habitually spoke of himself as a Briton. The very name, he reminds us, was only re-invented for modern use in the reign of George III. "That Monarch, under the perverse influence of the Court favourite, Lord Bute, said in his first proclamation to his people that he had been 'born and bred a Briton,' but the name was unpopular and odious, and the savage irony of Wilkes, in the 'North Briton,' killed it for all time. The word 'British' lives in 'Rule Britannia' and 'the British Empire,' and with these concessions Scotland ought to be and will have to be, content." As a matter of fact, Mr. Maclean's fellow-countrymen are, he says, Scotsmen first and Highlanders or Lowlanders afterwards, but never by any chance do they call themselves Britons. Mr. Maclean points out that the term "Englishmen" has crept into general use because the great majority of the people of this country are Englishmen, and our civilization is distinctively English. Moreover, we must have one term which can be applied to all white settlers from this country in various parts of the Empire, and there is no other word so convenient as English. He proceeds:—"Hence, just as the mighty name of Rome overshadowed the whole empire, so that even Paul of Tarsus could describe himself as a Roman citizen, so the emigrant from Aberdeen may become a citizen of Canada, South Africa, or Australia, but first of all, wherever he goes, he remains an Englishman. It is only under this name that he is recognized by all the rest of the world. India, for instance, is mainly governed by Scotsmen, who once a year, on St. Andrew's Day, remember their provincial nationality. But the Indian people make no distinctions between Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotsmen; all the ruling class to them are Englishmen. An American speaks of 'Britishers' as a term of reproach, but, when he wants to be serious and respectful, he refers to us as Englishmen. So the French think and write of us collectively as 'les Anglais,' and Germans and Italians use analogous terms. Mr. Macrae will find it impossible, therefore, to fight against a universal custom, and whenever he crosses the Tweed he must be content to merge his nationality in that of an Englishman." But is it a fact that India is "mainly governed" by the Scotsmen at the present time? "Scotus" who agrees with the views of Mr. Maclean is somewhat alarmed by this outbreak of Caledonian particularism and of the "extremely foolish" position in which his unfortunate countrymen are being placed by this "wretched 'Briton' wrangle." He concludes his letter in this morning's "Times" with the following pathetic appeal to the editor:—"In the interests of Scotland and the Scotch, may I beg of you, Sir, to suppress further controversy; you will have every one laughing at us."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Of late the name "George Hamilton" has somewhat frequently appeared at the foot of letters to the Press—principally the evening press—on the subject of the proposed Imperial Volunteer Corps. These letters are not dated from the India Office but from the Club of whose existence until the other day Mr. Labouchere was not aware as readers of "Truth" must have noticed with amusement. Nevertheless there are some people who have jumped to the conclusion that the "George Hamilton" of the Colonial Club and the "George Hamilton" of the India Office are one and the same person. There are many persons whose fate it is to be confused with persons of the same name as themselves who will sincerely sympathise with the noble Lord. Not however that there is any discredit attached to the confusion in his case. The Colonial Club may not be quite so exclusive as the Marlborough Club, but it is an eminently respectable institution, and the scheme for the formation of an Imperial Volunteer Corps is equally respectable.

I am glad to see that the Indian Stretcher Bearer Fund which rather hung fire at first is making satisfactory progress, and is now approaching £1,500. Amongst the more recent subscribers is Baroness Burdett Coutts who writes to the "Globe":—"I observe in your journal that you are raising a fund for the benefit of the Indian Stretcher Bearers who are rendering the soldiers left on the battlefield such cheerful and valuable aid in their forlorn hours of anguish and pain. I am pleased to enclose £10 to your fund, per cheque, on Messrs. Coutts. I have long wished to send aid to comfort and solace them, but I have hitherto failed to find any means of sending to these devoted Indians what would benefit them, their case and position being so widely different from all other camp followers and helpers. I have only this evening read of your kindly thoughtfulness in this matter. As I arrived here yesterday, and as I have not seen the evening papers for a very long time, and feeling very anxious for many reasons on this subject, it is a great gratification to me that you have filled a gap in the unbounded generosity and help to mitigate all the distress and sorrow of the war."

In mentioning the name of the "Globe" I may take credit to myself for returning good for evil. That journal, the other day, published an interesting editorial note on the article recently published by you under the heading "Indians in England," but does not mention you by name, alluding to you solely as "a Bombay paper." I see that the article is reproduced "in extenso" in "The Indian Magazine and Review" for June. The editor in a prefatory note opines that your observations will be read with interest by his or rather her readers. Let us hope that that portion of her readers chiefly aimed at in your article will read it with profit as well as interest, and that the absurdity of young Indian students figuring at Royal levees will soon be a thing of the past. I observe that these youthful visitors to Court are nearly all presented through the agency of the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State for India. I do not know what Sir Gerald Fitzgerald's views on the subject may be, but if he were to muster up courage to withhold sponsorship for young men of the class alluded to unless they have special claims for presentation his action would be generally approved by all sensible people, whether English or Indian.

In the "Times" column of "domestic occurrences" on Saturday appears this announcement:—"Avery.—On Sunday, the 27th May, 1900, at No. 7, Dickenson-road, Crouch-hill, N., to Mr. and Mrs. Herbert W. Avery—a daughter.

The form of the above notice is novel but is not there something wanted to make it complete? Surely it ought to have been followed by the words "father, mother and infant doing well." Since the above was written the "Times" has published the following:—

Bulmer.—On Saturday, the 2nd June, at The Shrubbery, Aigburth-road, Liverpool, to Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Bulmer (Hereford), a daughter.

It will be interesting to see whether the new style of notifying these interesting events "catches on."

THE DEATH-ROLL.

The Duke of Wellington; the Earl of Radnor; Miss Mary Kingsley, the West African traveller; Stephen Crane, author and journalist; Sir George Parker, retired High Court Judge of Madras; Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, ex-M. P.; Mr. Charles Barry, son of Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament and himself a distinguished member of the same profession; and Colonel John Rogers, C. B., of the Egyptian Army.

INFORMATION from the Congo Free State points to the usual farcical termination of the "inquiry" into the Mongalla massacres. Lothaire has been permitted to return to Belgium, where he is perfectly safe. Van Eyken is "indisposed," and the state of his health does not allow him to go down to Boma. Matthys, another accused agent, is not being troubled. As for Maray, Lacroix, and the others although charged with atrocities worthy of the imagination of Poe, they are actually at liberty, and are being employed by the State to work the Mayumbe timber business—another State "trust." Such is Congo justice. Private details tend to show that during the recent outbreak in Shinkakassa Fort the most abject cowardice was displayed by the authorities. The fort was captured in broad daylight by its own garrison, who maintained their position for two days, although there were 800 native soldiers in the town, of whom the authorities were too frightened to make use.

THE CHINESE ARMY AND NAVY.

Lord Charles Beresford, in his "Break-up of China," has much to say which becomes of exceptional interest to-day. He writes:—No one knows the real strength of the Chinese Armies, not even the Chinese Government itself. The military forces are divided: some are Manchu, and some are Chinese. The Manchu forces are quite exclusive, no Chinese serving in their ranks; but the Chinese forces have some Manchus among them. The armies in the north and about Peking are nearly all commanded by Manchu Princes. The Manchu armies are supposed to be 170,000 strong, but there is no Manchu army efficient either in drill, discipline, or organization throughout the Empire. The Manchu Force is divided and quartered in most of the big towns throughout China, such as Nanking, Hangchow, Foochow, Canton, and other places. All the Manchu armies are under the command of Manchu or Tartar Generals. They have considerable privileges over and above those allowed to the Chinese. Every Manchu, whether in the army or not, is supposed to be given his rice and three taels a month by the Government. If not belonging to the army he is liable to be enrolled if required. Nobody knows the amount of Imperial taxation that is devoted to pay the Manchus. It is variously computed as from one to three millions sterling. Like other sums in the hands of the Government, most of the money finds its way into the pockets of officials and is not expended as intended. The Viceroys of the Provinces have no command or authority over Manchu armies commanded by Manchu generals. The Manchu generals have considerable rights in the provinces where they are quartered over the Manchu subjects.

All the armies in the Provinces are maintained at the expense of the Viceroys with the exception of the Manchu garrisons. In the province of Chihli, General Yuan Shi Kai's army and the Imperial armies at and around Peking are maintained by the Board of Revenue out of Imperial taxes. These State-paid Imperial armies are not supposed to be sent away from the vicinity of Peking. Every soldier throughout the Empire is supposed to receive three taels (9s.) a month. There are different systems in every province and in every army as to pay food and clothing. In some armies the men are paid to feed and clothe themselves. In other armies they are fed and clothed. This matter is left entirely in the hands of the General Commanding. As the generals, like all authorities in China, only have a nominal salary, they make large profits or squeezes during their command. In order to report an instance, I questioned one of these in command when in Peking. He informed me that he commanded 10,000 men. I ascertained that all he actually commanded was 800. His method is common to China. He receives the money to pay and feed and clothe 10,000 men. If his army was to be inspected, he hires coolies at 200 cash (5 1-2d.) a day to appear on parade. This is well known to the inspecting officer, but he receives a douceur to report that he has inspected the army and has found it in perfect order. The army is entirely a voluntary service, but when once a man has joined it, it is difficult, if not impossible, to leave it.

VISIT TO THE ARMY.

In October 27, 1898, I went to Hsiao Chan to visit General Yuan Shi Kai, and to attend a review of his troops. I stayed two days and one night with the General, and during that time I not only saw all his troops paraded and manœuvred, but had ample opportunity to examine the equipment of all their arms. I also visited the arms, clothing, and provisions, made myself acquainted with the complement of each regiment and went carefully through the monthly pay-sheets of the whole army. I have every detail connected with the establishment and maintenance of this force. The strength of the army was 7,400 men—mostly Shantung men. Those and the Huanese are reported to make the best soldiers in China. General Yuan Shi Kai is a Chinaman and his army is composed of Chinese. The Infantry were armed with Mauser rifles, German made. He had ten 6-gun batteries of artillery of different calibres, throwing from 1 lb. to 6 lbs. projectiles. The cavalry were armed with lances and a Mauser infantry rifle. On parade the whole force appeared an exceptionally smart body of men of extremely fine physique. They were evidently well-fed, and their uniforms were very serviceable and well kept. Most other armies are clothed in an ordinary Chinese dress, with a large badge sewn on in front and rear. At my request the General put them through various parade movements, and then carried out manœuvres in the surrounding country which proved to me that both men and officers were thoroughly conversant with their duties. Their discipline was excellent. With the exception of the artillery and the maxims, all equipment was serviceable and efficient. I suggested to the General to practically test the equipment of the artillery and maxims by galloping them over some rough ground. The result was to prove conclusively that the equipment was useless. When I was at Peking there were the following armies in the neighbourhood.

GENERAL SUNG'S ARMY.

General Sung, who is reputed to be a very able man, but is now eighty years old, has an army supposed to be 20,000 strong, scattered all the coast about Kinchow. As a matter of fact I could not make out that there were more than 10,000 men—5,000 at Kinchow, 3,000 at Canagh-So, and 2,000 at Shanhaikwan. They are well armed with Mauser rifles and have Krupp artillery and maxims. Some of these men have been well-drilled by German officers.

GENERAL TUNG FU CHAN'S ARMY.

There were about 10,000 Kansuh troops under General Tung Fu Chan—mostly Mahomedans—encamped a short distance from Peking. They were a most disorderly and undisciplined rabble, badly armed and undrilled, but good fighters. They had been ordered from the West, where they had been subduing a rebellion, to Peking. While I was there they assaulted and nearly killed two British engineers, who were working on the line at Fangtai. They also broke the windows of the railway station and damaged some boilers and stores. Their presence was deemed so dangerous to the foreigners that the Foreign Ministers demanded their withdrawal.

GENERAL NIEH'S ARMY.

Between Hsiao Chan and Tientsin General Nieh had some thirty camps, containing about 13,000 men. Some of these men had been well-drilled by German officers. They are well-armed with Mauser rifles, artillery of mixed calibre and maxims, but their discipline is very lax. There were five Russian instructors there. I asked for permission to visit these camps, but the Chinese officials threw every obstacle in my way.

THE PEKING FIELD FORCE.

There is also a Peking field force commanded from the Palace, of especially picked men—10,000 strong. They are quartered in the Hunting Park in Peking They are well-armed but indifferently drilled.

THE NAVY.

The Chinese Navy is divided into two squadrons—the Peyang Squadron in the north and the Nanyang Squadron in the south.

The Peyang Squadron consists of three cruisers of 3,400 tons, German built, one torpedo cruiser, German built, one torpedo gunboat. I visited these vessels.

Two armoured cruisers of 4,800 tons have been built and paid for. They are still lying at Armstrong's, owing to the Chinese Government being short of money and men and all their dockyards, except one—Foochow, which is useless—being taken by foreign powers. There are also four torpedo destroyers lying at Stettin under similar conditions.

The Nanyang Squadron is composed of six cruisers of 3,500 tons, German built; one cruiser of 1,800 tons, built in England; four old-fashioned gunboats of 400 tons, built in England; four torpedo-boats 130 feet, built in Germany—modern, and in excellent order. I visited these vessels, and spent a week on board one of the cruisers, which was placed at my disposal by the kindness of the Viceroy of the Kiang Liang provinces, in order that I might visit the forts on the Yangtse. The Chinese Fleet as a whole is undermanned, but there are on board many men well trained by English instructors.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 8TH JUNE.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt, Captain C. F Preston, with English mails of 8th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday, afternoon. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brown Staff Engr
Childs Mr A W
Holdsworth Mr J
Johnson Capt H P
Logan Mr T
Muller Asst Lieut
Wadson Capt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bruce Rev G
Barlow Mr
Brander Mr J L
Cowley Mr and Mrs
Clerk Mr
Dorgani Dr
Earle Capt
Hamilton Capt
Lyall Mr F.
Oliver Dr
Qolver Col H F
Paston Capt A F
Russell Mr R W P
Reilley Mrs Rendon
Sheepshanks Mr
Sargent Lieut
Thompson Mr A
Tata Mr
Vaughan Mr F C

FROM BRINDISI.

Chapman Capt
Keene Mr H G H
Milne Mr H M

FROM PORT SAID.—Nicholas Mr J.

FROM ADEN.

Marshall Miss
Smith I S C Capt

THE "Belfast Evening Telegraph" announces that the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, has rented for the summer season the castle and demesne

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

FIGHTING NEAR TIENTSIN.

FOREIGN FAMILIES LEAVING PEKING.

AMBASSADORS AND THE EMPRESS.

Tientsin, June 7.

Fighting is proceeding between Chinese troops and Boxers about 20 miles from here in the direction of Pekin. An engagement has also taken place on the Tientsin road.

A detachment of 75 British marines is now waiting at the station for permission to proceed by train to Peking. It is said that the Chinese are putting difficulties in the way.

It is reported that Chinese troops have been defeated near Pao-ting-fu.

The French warships Entrecasteaux and Jean Bart and the Russian warship Russia have arrived at Taku.—Reuter.

Tientsin, June 8

A bridge on the electric railway near Peking has been destroyed by the rebels. A detachment of Chinese troops was present, but did nothing to prevent the work of destruction.

The local forces at Pao-ting-fu are quite insufficient to protect the mission buildings there. Fortunately no attack has yet been made upon them.

The Diplomatic Body at Peking has decided to ask for an audience with the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager. All the foreign families at Peking are preparing to leave for Tientsin.—Central News.

BRITISH FORCE LANDED.

THEIR PROGRESS IMPEDED.

Tientsin, June 7.

The train service between Tientsin and Peking is again suspended. The Chinese authorities would not allow the British marines and bluejackets to entrain, although they offered to repair the line as they went. Seventy-five Austrian and 80 Russian troops arrived here to-day.—Reuter.

Daiziel's Shanghai correspondent, in a telegram last night, states that a party of British marines, numbering 180 men, and taking a machine gun with them, are about to leave Tientsin, and will endeavour to force a passage through to Peking. Altogether about 900 British have been landed from the fleet, this number being greater than the total from the vessels of the other Powers combined.

It is regarded at Shanghai as evident that England, by the number of men she has now sent, intends to assert her position strongly. Great satisfaction consequently is felt here.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

St. Petersburg, June 5.

The continual disorders occasioned by the Boxers in China lead the "Rossija" to attack the Empress-Dowager in the following unmeasured terms:—"The Powers interested in China must concentrate all their attention upon the Empress-Dowager. This personage has unlawfully taken the power into her own hands. This open robbery has been neither sanctioned nor recognised by any European Power. Consequently all the interested Powers can declare her to be a usurper and thus depose her. If the Empress-Dowager will not consent to this course, then she must be removed from China by force. The small detachments of troops must be replaced by forces by whose aid Europe can become master of Peking, and thereby be in a position to dictate its will both to the Chinese Government and to the Empress-Dowager. So long as this Imperial usurper remains hidden away in any corner of China, so long will she be surrounded continually by bands of robbers. The property and even the lives of Europeans will be at the mercy of the caprices of fate. The time has now fully come to make an end once for all to this costly date to the barbarous anachronism of the Chinese. The revolution must be torn up by the very roots. The Boxers themselves have declared quite openly that they went to Peking on the orders of the Empress-Dowager in order to free the capital of their country from the 'foreign devils' which infest it."

The opinion of the "Herold" is in a striking contrast with the above remarks, for it says that it is sheer optimism to dream of the possibility of any European co-operation in China in view of the present political situation.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM WASHINGTON.

New York, June 8.

The crisis in China now far overtops interest here in the war in the Transvaal, which is looked upon as no longer matter of international importance. The leading papers have dispatched special correspondents to Tientsin, and are meantime drawing upon what news sources are available in Shanghai, Tientsin, and Peking to obtain dispatches.

Not much can be gleaned in Washington. The State Department is daily receiving long dispatches from the Peking legation, but Secretary Hay is more chary than usual in communicating them.

The "New York Herald's" Washington correspondent confirms the report that Japan has protested against Russia being permitted to undertake the crushing of the rebellion singlehanded, and states that the United States will join with Japan in taking diplomatic action to prevent Russia landing a preponderating force in the disturbed districts. Admiral Kempff and Mr. Conger have been instructed to co-operate with the other Powers in the protection of foreigners.

It is believed at Washington that Secretary Hay's desire to carry out a policy of independent American action has been found impossible, and that the Administration are prepared to co-operate actively and diplomatically with Great Britain and Japan.

THE TROUBLE IN CHINA.

FIGHTING BETWEEN PEKING AND TIENTSIN.

WARSHIPS AT TAKU.

Paris, Friday.—At a Council of Ministers held at the Elysee this morning M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, read telegrams concerning the position of affairs in China. He stated that the French representative in Peking continued to act in concert with other members of the Diplomatic body. Admiral de Courrejolles, who was at Taku with the vessels of the French Naval Division in Chinese waters, had orders to arrange with the foreign admirals for the execution of any measures the situation might require.—"Reuter."

CABINET DEADLOCK IN JAPAN.

Yokohama, Friday.—The Korean Government are making additional arrests of political suspects, and are trying to obtain hold of refugees who have fled to Japan. It is believed that torture and execution await them if captured. The newspapers deplore the present Cabinet deadlock in Japan, in view of the critical situation in China.—"Reuter."

FOREIGN FAMILIES PREPARING TO LEAVE.

Tientsin, Friday.—A bridge on the electric railway near Peking has been destroyed by the rebels. A detachment of Chinese troops was present, but did nothing to prevent the work of destruction. The local forces at Pao-ting-fu are quite insufficient to protect the mission buildings. No attack, however, has yet been made on them. The Diplomatic body in Peking have decided to ask for an audience of the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager. All the foreign families at Peking are preparing to leave for Tientsin.—"Central News."

TRAIN SERVICE AGAIN SUSPENDED.

Tientsin, Thursday.—The train service between Tientsin and Peking is again suspended. The Chinese authorities would not allow the British marines and bluejackets to entrain, although they offered to repair the line as they went. Seventy-five Austrian and eighty Russian troops arrived here to-day.—"Reuter".

THE EFFECT ON TRADE.

Trade with China, according to the China Steamship Company, has been rather dull of late, and the present disturbances are having a further adverse effect. The "Central News" is informed by a representative of the large Far East trading firm of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., that with the lines blocked and the growing seriousness of the situation, it is practically impossible to carry on trade at all with Tientsin and Peking-Shanghai, the port of distribution, is also affected Advices received by the firm fully substantiate the reports that have come from the various disaffected centres. The firm, however, entertain no apprehension for the safety of their representatives.

AN UNSATISFACTORY IMPERIAL DECREE.

An Imperial decree was issued on Wednesday (June 6) of the same evasive character as the preceding one. Throughout, says the "Times" correspondent, it is apologetic in tone, and virtually gives justification to the "Boxers" for their recent anti-foreign and anti-Christian outbreak. The edict repeats the accusations against native Christians, who join in Church for their own base ends, and refers to the "Boxers" as a brotherhood, and not as rebels. It avoids all reference to the murders of missionaries or of native Christians, and implies that the destruction of railway and mission property is due to lawless characters who joined the "Boxers" to profit by the disturbances. The decree blames the officials only as the lawless to be punished, and condemns the Chi-li province soldiers for joining in the disturbances, but its character, on the whole, is quite unsatisfactory.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Students Literary and Scientific Society was held, last evening, at the Framji Cowasji Institute when Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, Principal of the Byramji Jijibhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, gave his first lecture on "Commercial Education," the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade presiding. The lecturer in the course of his discourse pointed out the difference between industrial and commercial education and submitted that commercial education was as much important for increasing the material prosperity of a country as industrial education. There was an idea abroad that there was no necessity of a commercial education as their most successful merchants and bankers had not received previous education suited to their business. It was no disputing this fact, but it was to be remembered that these merchants and bankers had become successful after experience, which was the very thing institutions like commercial school and colleges sought to impart. It was a mistake to think that their teaching was merely theoretical; it was also practical. There were three important objects with which commercial schools were conducted, and they were to produce (1) trained junior clerks; (2) senior clerks, accountants, auditors, etc.; and (3) captains of industrial commerce. It was upon the leaders of commerce and industry that the prosperity of a country mainly depended and from this point of view commercial education served a very useful purpose.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

HOME.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Chamberlain, presiding over the first meeting of the Court of Governors last week, said they had already received towards the further endowment £330,000, but more was needed—he thought at least a quarter of a million.

CONFERENCES.—The Association of Municipal Corporations has been holding its conference in Dublin.—The British Dental Association has held its annual conference at Leeds.—The annual conference of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows was opened on the 4th at Portsmouth.—The Co-operative Union began its annual congress at Cardiff on the same day; and the National Amalgamated Union of Labour began a conference in Newcastle.

Cricket.—Lancashire defeated Hampshire on Saturday by 176 runs. Surrey beat Gloucestershire by eight wickets. Yorkshire defeated Middlesex by six wickets. The match between Essex and Sussex was drawn. Middlesex beat Somerset on Wednesday by 209 runs. Leicestershire were beaten by Essex by an innings and 58. The match between Sussex and Gloucestershire ended in a draw, and another draw took place between Lancashire and Kent. Surrey gave Notts the first defeat the Midlanders have sustained this season. Derbyshire beat Hampshire by 177 runs.

Ecclesiastical.—The Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland last week, by 592 votes to 29 resolved on union with the United Presbyterian Church. the Synod of which has already voted unanimously in favour of the proposal. The union will take place in October next, and the name suggested for the new church is the "United Free Church."—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge held its annual meeting on May 31. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided.—Dr. Chavasse was enthroned at Liverpool as Bishop of the Diocese on May 31.

Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency has been chosen as a representative peer for Ireland.

Law.—In the Queen's Bench Division, an action brought by a Mrs. Brinkworth against the executors of the late Mr. William Beckett, banker, of Leeds, whose mistress the plaintiff had been, has ended in a verdict for the defendants.—Mr. Justice Mathew has given judgment in favour of two Transvaal mining companies, who sought to recover from underwriters at Lloyd's the value of gold commandeered by the Transvaal Government.

London.—The Whitsuntide Bank Holiday was favoured with beautiful weather, and the railway traffic was much larger than last year.—An extension of the underground electric railway from Stockwell to Clapham common was opened on the 3rd.

Lord Rosebery, in a message of congratulation to the "Western Daily Mercury" on the occasion of its 50th anniversary, says the present is a remarkable moment. With regard to a sane appreciation of the destinies and responsibilities of Empire, we stand at the parting of the ways. Will Britain flinch or falter in her world-wide task?

Naval and Military.—About 11,000 Volunteers and 8,000 Militia are encamped on Salisbury Plain for training.—We publish an interesting description of the state of the Belleisle, lately used as a naval target.

The Turf.—The Oaks was won at Epsom on June 1 by the Duke of Portland's La Roche.

THE EMPIRE.

THE WAR.

The Occupation of Johannesburg and Pretoria.—On Tuesday, May 29, General Hamilton had some sharp fighting with a body of the enemy strongly posted on some kopjes three miles south of the Rand. The Gordon Highlanders and City Imperial Volunteers carried the enemy's position in gallant style. General French also had to fight his way north. The British flag was hoisted in Johannesburg on Thursday, May 31. Lord Roberts entered with his army on Friday, June 1. He states that the town was very empty. All was quiet, and there seemed to be a general feeling of relief at the peaceful British occupation. A Creusot gun and ammunition had been captured as well as a Commandant Botha and 100 other prisoners.—Lord Roberts took possession of Pretoria on Tuesday afternoon, June 5. The enemy resisted his approach at Six Miles Spruit on the previous day, but after 12 hours' marching and fighting they were driven back, and the British troops bivouacked within a short distance of the southern Pretoria forts. General Botha did not defend the town, and the British troops marched in at 2 p.m. on the 5th. A few of the British prisoners had been removed, but most of them were still at Waterfall. The occupation of Pretoria passed off most satisfactorily, and the British flag is now hoisted on the Government offices. The troops met with a much more enthusiastic reception than Lord Roberts had anticipated.—During the operations before Pretoria the Duke of Norfolk had his right hip dislocated in consequence of his horse falling.—Earlier telegrams from Pretoria describe the general disorganization and confusion in the Boer capital before the entry of our forces.—The news that Lord Roberts had occupied Pretoria was received in London on the 5th with much satisfaction, and in the evening the streets were filled with somewhat noisy crowds.—Our Lorenzo Marques Correspondent telegraphs that the place is full of foreign mercenaries, who like rats, are deserting the sinking Boer ship; but according to passengers from Pretoria thousands of burghers under Botha have taken an oath to fight to the end.

Orange River Colony.—General Rundle attacked a large force of Boers near Senekal on Monday, May 28. His casualties were heavy.—General Colvile reports the arrival of the Highland Brigade at Heilbron on May 29. They were opposed more or less the whole way from Ventersburg.—A telegram from Masera states that Generals Brabant and Rundle have surrounded the Boers opposed to them near Ficksburg. The Boers can only escape across the Basutoland border, where the Basutos are waiting for them.—The 13th Battalion (Irish) Imperial Yeomanry was compelled to surrender near Lindley on May 31 to a very superior force. Lord Methuen afterwards attacked and routed the Boers, who were between 2,000 and 3,000 strong. Lord Roberts trusts that the Yeomanry will shortly be released.

Western Frontier.—Sir Charles Warren, with 700 men, was surrounded at Faberspruit on May 30 by 1,000 rebels. The enemy's attack was repulsed.—Colonel Adye obtained a complete victory over a rebel force at Kheis on May 27.—Colonel Mahon has halted with his flying column at Mariboro and is awaiting remounts and supplies before following General Hunter into the Transvaal

Cape Colony.—A People's Congress was held on May 31 at Great Brink and violent resolutions were passed in opposition to the annexation of the two Republics.

The Mansion-house War Fund amounted on June 6 to £939,700, and the Mafeking Relief Fund exceeds £17,000.

Ashanti.—It was rumoured last week that Captain Hall had entered Kumasi with 300 men of the West African Frontier Force, but the news is unconfirmed and the relief movement is being pushed on.

Australia.—Queensland threatens to postpone her consent to federation if the compromise on Clause 74 is maintained.

FOREIGN.

China.—The disturbances created by the "Boxers" in the neighbourhood of Peking have produced a crisis, and about 356 British, American, Italian, French, Russian, and Japanese officers and men have been brought into the capital, with five quick-firing guns The "Boxers" have burned Huang-tsun Station on the Peking-Tien-tsin Railway. Two Russian officers have been wounded. The Chinese who are associated with foreigners or with Christianity are being vigorously persecuted, and two British missionaries have been murdered. A secret edict has been issued to the Chinese soldiers not to fire on the "Boxers," and not one "Boxer" has yet been arrested. The Tsungli-Yamen has been discussing an offer of Russian troops to quell the disturbance.

France.—The Amnesty Bill was passed on June 2 in the Senate by a large majority.

Italy.—Out of 484 results known in the Italian general election the Ministerialists secure 289 seats, the Constitutional Opposition 109, and the Extreme Left 71. Second ballots are required in 28 constituencies.

Obituary.—Miss Mary Kingsley, the West African traveller and writer, died in South Africa on June 3; and Mr. Stephen Crane, the author of the "Red Badge of Courage," died on the 5th in the Black Forest. The Earl of Radnor died on June 3; a Parliamentary vacancy is thus caused in South Wiltshire, which is represented by Viscount Folkestone. The week's list also includes Admiral H. J. Blomfield, Mr. W. C. Brocklehurst, the Rev. H. E. Carlyon, Mr. C. H. Craufurd, Col. J. Rogers, and Sir G. A. Parker.—*Times*.

BOER OPINIONS ON OUR SOLDIERS.

In a letter from Pretoria to the *Daily Mail*, Mr. Douglas Story, gives the following interesting account of the Boers' appreciation of our fighting men:-

Brave men themselves, these fighting Boers have a chivalrous respect for the soldiers of the Queen. General Botha, watching wave after wave of khaki dash itself to dust against the kopjes, cried out: "Oh, would to God I had five regiments of these men with me now!" The special admiration of the man behind the schanzes is the Highlander. One battle-scarred field cornet tackled me fiercely as though I would dispute with him: "I tell you these Highlanders are simply grand. If it weren't for your Scotsmen, your generals might all go home again." I suggested that his esteem did not prevent his shooting poor Donald Highlandman. "No, but I can tell you I hate to do it. The man in khaki we don't mind, because we don't know one regiment from another; but every time we aim at a man in a kilt we know we are shooting a brave man, and it feels like murder."

Tommy Atkins in every form, save as a Lancer, has made his bodily presence respected in the Republics. Never once have I heard a Boer belittle his opponent. "They fight like demons," is the universal comment, and that covers a multitude of eloquent appreciation. The Lancers, however, they hate with a deadly hatred, and it is the height of every burgher's ambition to shoot one. The origin of this passionate feeling is to be found in a silly remark in one of the Colonial newspapers, to the effect that the Lancers' charge after Elandslaagte was better sport than "pig-sticking." A great oath was sworn by the commandos to give no Lancer quarter after such an impious boast, and many a gallant soldier has been given over to the assvogels in consequence. No trophy is borne homeward with so great pride and satisfaction as a lance."

The Boers place their own estimate upon our generals, and have their special heroes in the enemy's as well as their own ranks. Lord Roberts they esteem a very perfect knight, and consider it an honour to fight with him. Lord Kitchener is a ghostly being of whose personality they have little knowledge, and they hesitate between accounting him an empty myth and a "Deus ex machina" Sir Redvers Buller they cordially detest not from any personal animus but because they say he has no human feeling for his troops, that he pushes them on to certain death with a curling lip, caring nothing for them and everything for his personal ambition.

Their special hero is Hector Macdonald. When news of his wound reached here, everyone was sorry, and good wishes for his speedy recovery were universal. "Oh, we know him," they say, "he's the man who fought with his fists as Amajuba." General French they respect as the best of our leaders—"but then he's a Boer, he fights our fashion."

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps, The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Gymeric, 2,595 tons, Captain H G Thomson, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The s s Baron Fairlie, 2,381 tons, Captain E Wilmon, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The dredger Lindon Bates, Captain J W Glidell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle on Tyne 11th April, she put in harbour for coal.

The s s Duke of Portland, 2,481 tons, Captain D C Long, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 5th June via coast ports, with a general cargo.

The s s Troild, 2,075 tons, Captain O A Sundby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 6th June, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M M and Co.

The s s Albion, 619 tons, Captain R Curtis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok 27th May, with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

The Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 5th May via Liverpool, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Beresford, Major Heffernan, Mr Mossajee, Mr D M Nadirhan, Mr Yusscofall, Mr Dhunjeebhoy, and 21 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 963 tons, Captain J MacLean, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt E Follict, R N, Mr Serurion Mr Lompandini, Mr L K Kreyank, Mr N Sakbansky, three natives and 54 deck.

SEA GULL SHOAL BUOY RELAID.

Letter from the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, No. 602-Surveys, dated 12th June 1900.

Requesting that the following draft Notice to Mariners may be notified for general information:—

"GULF OF ADEN, SOMALI COAST-ZEILA ROADSTEAD.

SEA GULL SHOAL BUOY RELAID.

With reference to Bombay Government Notice to Mariners No. 15, dated 15th February 1900, information has been received through the Port Officer, Aden, dated 1st June 1900, that the Sea Gull Shoal Buoy off Zeila Roadstead has been relaid in 5 1-4 fathoms L. W. S. on the following bearings (true):—Channel Beef Buoy N. 54° W; Zeila New Consulate S. 63° W; Wreck S. 54° W.

The buoy if surmounted by a pole with two cages, the lower cage being 2 feet 4 inches above the top of the buoy; the upper cage is separated from the lower cage by 7 inches, making a total height of 5 feet 3 inches above the buoy. The cages and buoy are painted black.

This notice affects the following admiralty charts:—Jebel Jan to Shab Kulanagarit No. 253; Zeila Roadstead No. 919; also Red Sea and Gulf of Aden Pilot, 4th Edition, 1892, page 404."

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Assyria s	MacLeon	Buseh, June 9
22	Prod s	Smedby	Calcutta, June 6
	L Bates (dredger)	Glidell	Newcastle, April 11
	Egypt s	Preston	Aden, June 17
	Albion s	Curtis	Bangkok, May 27
	Duke of Portland s	Long	Calcutta, June 5
	Armenia s	Shanklin	Liverpool, &c

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Jambleton s	Galley	Calcutta
	Marosa s	Adams	Calcutta
	Dragoman s	Waters	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi
	Syneria s	Phemson	Hamburg, &c
	Baron Fairlie s	Wilson	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Egypt, entered for loading yesterday, for Marseilles and London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—5) cases whisky, Owen and Okell: 8 cases gingerwine and whisky, D Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Parramatta s—41 cases provision, &c, Minocher Kooka and Sons; 58 cases oilmenstores, medicine, &c, Essoofally Russooljee; 199 hogsheads ale, Cutter Palmer and Co; 55 cases oilmenstore, &c, Allibhoy Sumsoodin; 27 cases provision, &c, E N Antia.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee, Johannesberger s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.

Parramatta s—18 cases glassware, D B Dinshaw and Co.

FROM BREMEN.

Braunfels s—20 cases phonographs, T S Ramchunder and Brothers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Crewe Hall s—14 cases clocks, Essoofally Heptoola, Almaick s—21 cases clocks, Choonilal Chugonlal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 22.

FOR LONDON.

Mara s—30 bales hides, R Kaderbuy; 85 cwt deer horns and 109 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 125 cwt turmeric, A C Esmailjee; 30 bales hides, C Nanjee; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 6 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

Carriage s—7 cwt ivory, N Meanee and Co.

Egypt s—7 cwt fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mara s—1, 00 cwt rapeseed and 375 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 96 bales cotton fly, Tyabjee and Co; 310 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 1,300 cwt myrabolams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—43 cases opium, B and P S N Co; 99 cases opium, P and O Co; 100 bales twist, H A Esmail and Co; 4 bales twist, H Cooverjee.

Muke Maru s—8 cwt sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 71 cwt cloves, 9 cwt fennel seeds and 177 cwt googul, Quan Lun Kcoo; 50 bales twist, Nagindas Vemlal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—120 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Curseljee Bomanjee and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1900.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as under:—No. 730 Gr. L. D. Burns. No. 3 Sub-division, No. 1 Company.

2. The following extract from General Orders is published for information:—

* * * *

No. 598.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Major William Gilmour Wilson, resigns his commission.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. POLLEN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13rd June.

1. Members interested in Cricket are requested to meet at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on Monday next the 25th instant.

2. The following Members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to E (Cyclist) Company:—No. 4848 Cyclist T Taylor, No. 4719 Cyclist W Sutherland, No. 4850 Cyclist H. Clay, No. 4851 Cyclist H. E Davies and No. 1852 Cyclist H. Doherty.

3. The Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association having been received, may be seen on application at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

SELF-PRESERVATION
FIRST LAW OF NATURE

MUNYON'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOME REMEDIES provide the means for that self-preservation. The whole (principle is summed up in the very excellent advice—DOCTOR YOURSELF! Don't wait until you are downright ill. Don't delude yourself with the idea of the hope that your complaint is too trivial at present to notice. It is while it *is* trivial that that a cure is easy and prompt! MUNYON'S REMEDIES have the unquestioned and enviable reputation of being able to *avert* illness as well as being able to cure it. And prevention is always better than cure. The great charm of MUNYON'S REMEDIES is that they are Gentle and Tonic in their action, simple and Harmless, and Prompt to relieve. They are severally prepared on the theory of combing and harmonizing all drugs that are known to cure certain diseases, so that by special combinations every phase of a case is covered no matter what the disease may be. There is no experimenting, nogness work, no danger, no loss of time. MUNYON'S REMEDIES are perfectly harmless and may always be relied on.

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SEE THE DESCRIPTIVE FREE
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Complete External and Internal Treatment

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LIMITED.

LIPTONS TEAS: Best and cheapest.
LIPTONS TEAS: Drunk by all classes.
LIPTONS TEAS: Demand still increasing.
LIPTONS TEAS: Pure, fragrant and rich.

LIPTONS COFFEES.
LIPTONS COFFEES: Roast and ground daily, and
LIPTONS COFFEES: Are the freshest and best.

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Ideal Milk

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STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

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Pure Jams.
Assorted kinds in 1 lb. Flat Tins.
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ..... Per lb.	1 1
SUPERIOR ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
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Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messrs, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
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H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
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H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
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YOU need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No holerequired to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India
If unobtainable, a dozen, assorted sizes, for 8/-, post free, from
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(Agents Wanted.
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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GERMANY AND BRITISH AND AMERICAN MEATS.

THE *Standard* correspondent at Berlin writes :—

The rumour that the British and United States Ambassadors here have lodged a protest against the Meat Inspection Law, as passed in the Reichstag, is not quite correct. They have, however, made inquiries as to the way in which the Imperial Government will carry out the details of the law, expressing, at the same time, the hope that all possible regard will be paid to the economical interests of their two countries, and to the existing state of things which has been fixed by international treaties. England especially objects to the possible interference with the import of Australian meat.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung, which is supposed to be frequently inspired by the Foreign Office here, publishes the following telegram :—

In regard to the influence of the Meat Inspection Law on the importation of foreign meat, there have been negotiations with the United States of America and other countries during the various stages of the discussion. Although this law in part only affects foreign States, but as an act of autonomous German legislation, it never holes aff on the interests of foreign States, and gives them no knowledge. presentations which the German Government would also make, under any circumstances, if important German export interests were concerned by legislation of another State. The moment in their State took steps towards impending or preventing the import of German beer, wine, or agricultural products, the Imperial Government would certainly raise an objection, and endeavour to protect Germany's export interests.

Even the Agrarians would do the same. It is therefore, mere hypocrisy if they try to feign irritation at America and England—the latter with regard to the Australian meat import into Germany—having made representations in Berlin against the law. Their main organ, however, assured its readers that it has not been at all surprised at this interference of the above-mentioned States with German legislation. But representations are not interference ; and these States do not interfere until they make reprisals. Moreover, the law has not been made in the just rest of England and America, but in that of the home consumers ; and it is to be hoped that the Federal Council will, if still possible, apply it so that foreign Powers will not make reprisals.

ENGLAND AND PORTUGAL.

Vienna June 5("Standard").—According to information received by the "Politische Correspondenz" from Paris, diplomatic circles there are convinced that the question of Lourenço Marques will shortly be taken up by England in the form of negotiations with Portugal, now that it is no longer necessary to show any consideration for the South African Republics, and the Portuguese Government is in a position to regulate the matter with England without any fear of international complications, and in accordance with the Anglo-German Agreement respecting South Africa.

I should say that the opinion of diplomatic circles in Paris is merely put forward with the intention of extracting something which it might be useful to know, either from England or from Portugal.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Odessa correspondent of the "Standard telegraphs (June 6) :—

In the *Petersbourgskiya Viedomosti*, Prince Ukhtomsky takes a very grave view of the development of events in Morocco. He recalls the significant utterance of Lord Salisbury in May 1891, when, at Glasgow, the Prime Minister said that "Morocco would later on raise more serious difficulties among the Great Powers of Europe than all the collective issues of the Eastern Question." Foreseeing these future difficulties, continues the Prince, England directed her efforts to the maintenance in Morocco of a chronic state of weakness and anarchy, while she at the same time reaped considerable commercial advantages from that policy at the cost of other States.

During recent years, says the Prince, the Moorish Government has fallen back upon England for support in its vain attempt to resist the growing and agressive influence of France. Already in 1893 the French Press was urging the necessity of France possessing the southern oases of the Sahara. The then French Cabinet hesitated from fear of British opposition. Now the oases of Tuat, Igli, and others are occupied by the French, and the Moorish Question has entered upon a new phase of development which is not without its potential dangers. It is difficult for the moment to forecast the issue, but in England as well as in France, there exists a well-grounded fear that the conclusion of the Boer war will be closely coincident with the commencement of an Anglo-French struggle in Northern Africa.

Prince Ukhtomsky does not push his sinister purview beyond this point, but merely adds that it is extremely to be regretted that there should be any international contention over Morocco, "a land which, in good hands, like those of the French is easily capable of being transformed into an earthly paradise."

CZECH AND CLERICAL IN AUSTRIA AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

Writing on the extremely grave situation in Austria, where the Clerical and Anti-Semitic factors have become omnipotent in the Vienna Municipality—as in Paris—and the Czechs are evidently bent on destroying Parliamentary Government, the correspondent of the "Standard" makes the following remarks :—

The International position of the Monarchy is, of course, closely affected by the present precarious state of affairs, and the question arises whether there are occult reasons—secret influences, for example—for the nationalities and parties preferring the ruin of Parliamentarism, the detriment of the external position of the Empire, and much besides, to peace among themselves.

It is asserted that such reasons and influences really exist, that on the one hand the Czechs hope that an independent kindgom of their own may arise from the *debris* of the Hapsburg Monarchy, and that on the other Clericalism, as directed from the Vatican, and especially by Cardinal Rampolla, systematically works for the revival, in this country, of that pure absolutism under which the Church throve and prospered in former times, and which alone could be expected to risk the existence of the State for the restoration of the Pope's temporal power ; whereas it is certain that Parliamentary Government, whether in Austria or in Hungary, would never enter on such a foolish undertaking. The story does not lack plausibility, when one sees how quickly and thoroughly the Vienna Town Council was Clericalised, The Clerical Party in the Town Council, which is identical with Dr. Lueger's Anti-Semitic Party, carried at last week's elections 131 seats against 23 non-Clerical, and this result was brought about by the strenuous efforts of priests and friars. Again, the Lower Austrian Diet and the Diets of the Alpine countries are Clerical ; the organs of the Clerical Party openly encourage the Czechs in their obstruction ; and finally, the methods which here succeeded so well are already, one by one, being employed in Hungary too.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

Constantinople, June 2 ("Standard").—The dispute concerning the opening of the British Post Office at Salonica appears to have been settled. The Porte originally sent telegraphic instructions to the effect that the building was to be closed by force, if necessary, but the Vali declined to undertake the responsibility involved in carrying out such an order. The Porte, thereupon, communicated with the Ottoman Ambassador in London, directing him to lodge a formal protest at the British Foreign Office. This was done, but Lord Salisbury briefly replied to Costaki Pasha that it was intended to keep open the office at Salonica until the promised Turkish postal reforms were seriously taken in hand.

Constantinople, June 3 "Times."—*El Mokattam* publishes a summary of the report addressed by Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha, Ottoman High Commissioner in Egypt, to the Porte, calling its attention to serious evils in the internal administration of the Ottoman Empire and urging various reforms, including liberty of the Press, appointment to offices by merit, the creation of a council of notables with control of the finances, independent tribunals, and the abolition of the Palace veto on the decisions of the Council of Ministers. If these recommendations are not agreeable to the Sultan, Mukhtar Pasha begs to be allowed to resign. He foresees nothing but calamities for the empire if drastic reforms are not speedily carried out.

Mukhtar has offered his resignation before, and his salary has not been paid for years. But this outspoken declaration of a high Ottoman official, the authenticity of which as published by El Mokattam probable, is only one of several indications that in is steadily losing popularity with many his subjects, and that a more serious movement about to be concerted against him than any has previously had to face. The Pan-Party alone is thoroughly loyal.

June 3 (*Times*).—The Greek Government ailed to the Powers against the Sultan's Irade duties on various imports from Greece and an countries. The attention of the three Powers is especially drawn to Article 4 of the Protocol of Feb. 3, 1830, which assures to and Turkish subjects reciprocally the ial rights accorded by either nation to the of other Powers.

eriod of two years assigned to the conclusion co-Greek treaty of commerce having expired nuary, the provisional state of affairs has been ed for another six months. The latter period tes on June 14, when the Porte will presumably our to enforce the new tariff.

CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras " :—"I have always recognised that the crow is a bird of genius, but I certainly not have given him credit ability to perform a feat which came under sonal observation a few days ago. Seven eggs ed for the culinary operations of the day had eft upon a meat-safe in a small room, between and the outer air a sort of porch intervened. ly afterwards, all the eggs were reported missing, he theft was naturally ascribed to human agency. icion fell upon an individual who had been sent with a message, and he was promised a short t upon his return. As an experiment, however, ther egg was placed in the same position and a h was set. Within five minutes a large crow eared, opened a bill which seemed, capable of aining cricket ball, and whipping up the egg arted in peace. That crow had eight eggs for akfast that morning, and carried the lot off hout breaking one or leaving any traces of his ulation."

NOTICES.

Chills

Ever become chilled through and through?

The acute sensation of cold is followed by feverishness and aches in all parts of the body. Finally the whole trouble settles in the throat and lungs in the shape of a cough.

There is nothing so bad for a cough as coughing.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

will cure these chills and coughs. A few doses are sufficient at first. More time is required later on.

Stop coughing and you will get well. Keep coughing and you invite bronchitis, pneumonia, or even consumption itself. Better stop your cough at once and thus end the whole matter.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

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"Equally suitable to Invalids and Old People."—MEDICAL MAGAZINE.

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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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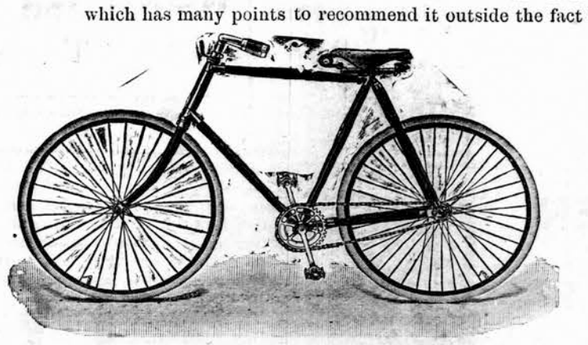
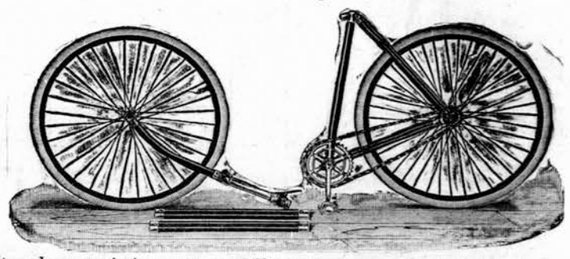
Are machines of Unique Construction and of Exceptional Strength coupled with the greatest possible degree of lightness. Premier Machines have always been noted for their wearing qualities. This reputation has been earned by the use of the highest quality of material and the Manufacturers employing nothing but the most skilled labour.

THE "PREMIER" DUPLEX,

A NEW MODEL,

which has many points to recommend it outside the fact that it is a very fast machine of the Highest quality and finish.





Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1⅜ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel ; ½ in. pitch roller chain ; 6½ in. cranks ; gear 68 in. [illegible] with plated springs ; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake ; detachable mudguards ; rubber pedals ; Carter oil bath case ; detachable foot rests ; band steering lock ; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts, including the lugs, and lined rims.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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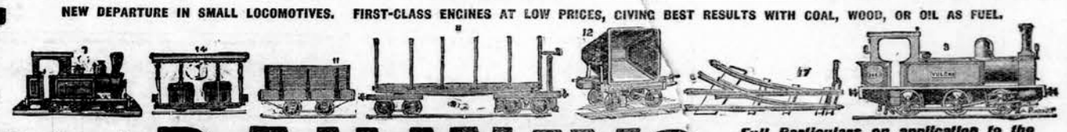

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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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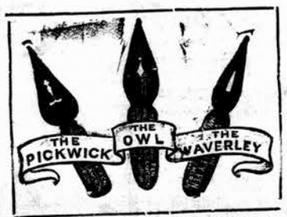

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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils ; easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from a tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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TO PREVENT OR REMEDY INSECT BITES OR STINGS, ITCH, PILES, RINGWORM AND OTHER SKIN AILMENTS, USE

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Beware of vile imitations !—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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NOTE.—We make no extravagant and foolish assertions respecting "KOKO" FOR THE HAIR, as to its being "the best in the world," and that kind of nonsense. We simply point to our testimonials in proof of the value of "KOKO" for the Hair. The high social standing of the writers is a guarantee of the genuineness and undoubted excellence of our preparation.

KOKO

is an invigorating tonic, cooling, and refreshing preparation. It eradicates Scurf, Dandruff, prevents hair falling and turning grey ; promotes growth ; contains no dye or greasy substance ; and the unique testimonials from all parts of the world prove it to be undoubtedly the best Dressing for the Hair.

Athens, February 20th, 1899
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From H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE.

"Mdlle. A. J. Contostavlos begs to inform the Koko-Marinopoulos Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. Princess MARIE of GREECE is very pleased with their preparation for the Hair.—Palais Royal, Athens."

From H.R.H. Princess HOHENLOHE.

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"'KOKO' for the HAIR is the BEST Dressing I know. It keeps the head cool, promotes growth, and is in EVERY way excellent.—Princess HOHENLOHE."

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And Bronchitis are simple things when they start. It is the time to stop them. Then it is easy. But neglect is dangerous. Any physician will tell you so.

The way to cure Bronchitis and Chest Colds is to apply . . . .

LITTLE'S Oriental Balm

Rub it well into the chest and back. It penetrates immediately to the inflamed parts. It stops the pain and drives out the inflammation. The cough, the hoarseness, tightness across the chest go away. Shivering, feverish flushes and difficult breathing all cease. Expectoration of mucous matter is stopped.

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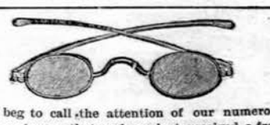

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